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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 25, 1864. [NO. 2460.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Fort Holmes, July 12, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
M. H. McRYDE,
50 5t*8tpd] Capt. Co. B 60th N. C. T.

Kimbolton, Chatham Co., N. C., July 9, 1864.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—At a large and respectable Convention composed of delegates from almost every portion of the county of Chatham, who assembled in the town of Pittsboro' on the 28th day of June 1864, the following ticket was unanimously nominated as suitable persons for candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State, to-wit: ELISHA H. STRAUGHAN for the Senate, and JAMES H. HEADEN, WM. P. HADLEY and THOMAS FARRAR for the Commons.

July 9 49 tf

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.

JAMES C. DAVIS.
June 10, 1864. 40:E

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

A. J. BETHUNE, of Co. A, 5th N. C. Cav., is a candidate, and if elected will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess.

July 8 48*4tpd

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5. 30*12tf

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864. 31-*tcpd

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.

W. G. ALBRIGHT.
Simmon Grove, May 12. 34*tc

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 23 26*9tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. McCORMICK a candidate for re election to the next House of Commons.

June 7. 39 tcpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*11Apd] Capt. Co. A 18th N. C. T

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*18tpd

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following Ticket for members of our next Legislature: ROBINSON WARD, Esq., Senate; G W CRUMPLER and J B AUTRY, Commons.

MANY VOTERS
July 14 50*2tpd

Receiver's Notice.

THE undersigned will attend the next County Courts of Moore, Randolph, and Chatham, for the purpose of receiving the interest due upon all debts due to the Confederate States of America on account of the Sequestration and Confiscation Acts, if not paid promptly, sums having evidences of debt or property in their hands belonging to alien enemies are required to surrender the same to me, and to give information of any property liable to Sequestration which has not heretofore been returned to me.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., *Receiver.*
July 7. 49 w2w3t

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, 160 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county N. C.

WM. R. ROYSTER, Agent.
June 18. 44*9tpd

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1864.
Joseph McCulloch vs James Butler.
Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Butler, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be holden for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy or plead to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Randol S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1864.

50*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1864.

THE END.—A late New York Times says, "when our credit fails, the war with the slave-holders' rebellion will probably fail, or, if continued, it will be waged under universal bankruptcy."

The Times hits the nail on the head. The failure of the yankee credit is the event to which we have always looked as necessary to bring the war to an end. They will not give up the contest until their money and their credit are both gone; and we are thankful to know that under the glorious Confederate successes in the field, that credit is at a low ebb, and will soon be altogether extinct.

The Richmond Examiner says:—

"It was easy to see, long since, that the Yankees' "War for the Union" must end in a Yankee civil war, by which the last fragment of the old Union would be shivered to pieces. It was easy even to predict about what time that civil war would commence, namely, about the time when the Federal finances should break down and Congress should attempt the vast taxation which alone could keep the concern going. It will therefore surprise no person that the Governor of New York State has ordered a draft of seventy-five thousand men—expressly and avowedly to fight a Federal army. General Dix, Federal commandant of the city, broke the State law by invading forcibly the offices of two newspapers; the District Attorney prosecuted him, and a warrant was issued for his arrest—but he had acted under the orders of President Lincoln; Lincoln, therefore, feeling bound to sustain his officer, desires him to disobey and resist the warrant for his arrest; and now, to enforce it, the Governor calls out his seventy-five thousand men.

"It is impossible to avoid connecting this symptom of storm in New York with two other circumstances in other States; one is the proclamation of martial law in Kentucky, proving that there are brewing in that State serious elements of insurrection against the foul tyranny of Washington:—and the other is, the return of the exiled Vallandigham to his home in Ohio, in defiance, and even ostentatious defiance, of the order for his banishment. Civil war is preparing to array itself in Kentucky and Ohio as well as in New York."

MR. TRENHOLM AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We are inclined to think the selection of Mr. Trenholm of Charleston to fill the place of Mr. Memminger a most fortunate event for the Confederacy. He is a member—the leading spirit—of the great mercantile house of John Frazier & Co. When the war began, this house was worth perhaps a million or more. It came forward and offered its credit without stint to the government, and even embarrassed itself at one period by its large advances. It bought and imported for the government the first arms procured in Europe; it commenced the blockade running business for the benefit and at the instance of the government. Gradually that business grew in extent and importance, so that, besides aiding the government in its greatest time of need, the house has so prospered that it is now estimated to be worth forty millions.

Mr. Trenholm is a gentleman of education, of decided ability, and of fine personal presence, we suppose between 50 and 60 years of age. We recollect the great impression he made by a short speech in one of the Commercial Conventions that met in Charleston some ten or fifteen years ago. His remarks were so sensible and clear and concise, and so well delivered, that it is doubtful whether any other member of the Convention left so favorable an impression upon the body.

THE TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.—The Salisbury Watchman says that Mr. Wm. A. Lyerly, of that town, confesses that he was a member of this association, but "has renounced it, believing it to be a disloyal and mischievous organization. "The Watchman says further that five other citizens called at that office and left their names, having quit the unclean thing. They all profess that they were deceived as to its real nature and purposes, and manifest evident relief of mind in casting it off. The Editor has also received a letter from a member in Newton, Catawba county, renouncing the whole concern, which is very different, he says, from what was represented to him at his initiation.

The Raleigh Confederate says that renunciations continue to pour in; that the government has proof as to some of the leading spirits of the concern, and will act as soon as the election is over. It does not choose to move before the election, for it will not give to the tories and traitors a pretext for saying that there was interference with the election.

We would advise the deluded members, whether leaders or not, to come forward at once and renounce the association. It will be too late to escape punishment after the arrests commence.

A BAD INVESTMENT.—Quite a stir appears to have been made in Harnett county by the receipt at the Post Office at Barclayville of two packages of "N. C. Standard Extra, Raleigh, N. C., July 12, 1864," each package containing five copies thereof, each copy containing an address to Mr. Holden's "Fellow Citizens," and 40 Tickets for W. W. Holden for Governor. The packages were addressed, in the fair hand-writing of some one about the Standard office, to "John Deane, Barclayville, N. C." and "David Tucker, Barclayville, N. C.," *both free mulattoes*, and one of them a minor at that! On the packages the postage was paid. So that Mr. Holden is minus 10 Circulars, 400 Holden Tickets, and 10 cents in cash. Rather an unprofitable investment! We have received two letters from gentlemen at Barclayville, enclosing the covers of the packages and copies of the Extra. One of these letters says that Mr. Holden will have to come and read his Extra to his "colored brethren," as they cannot read. But he don't think the accommodations in that section would be very agreeable to Mr. Holden.

We suppose Mr. Holden has been fooled as to the color of John Deane and David Tucker; but the thought arises, does he send five extras and 200 tickets to each of his subscribers? Suppose he has 8,000 subscribers: 40,000 Extras and 1,600,000 Tickets!! Mr. Holden must fancy that he is running for the Presidency. We now understand what he meant by his injunction to his friends to "vote, vote, vote."

A CANDIDATE WITHOUT A NAME.—We have received an advertisement from near Petersburg from some one who wishes to serve the people of Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons, but forgot to sign his name.

ANOTHER MAIL FAILURE.—The mail for Bunn's Level, Summerville, &c., did not leave here at all on Tuesday, owing, we learn, to the death of the horse and inability to get another. Postmaster Cook has forwarded packages of papers by private hand as far as opportunity has offered. Such failures are very inconvenient and annoying.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gold Hill, Rowan county,	Monday, 25th	July.
Albemarle,	Tuesday, 26th	"
Troy,	Wednesday, 27th	"
Rockingham,	Friday, 29th	"
Lumberton,	Saturday, 30th	"

Friends will please provide a conveyance for two persons at the different points.

THE TAX-GATHERINGS AND THE CANVASS IN HARNETT.—As there has been some misunderstanding as to the days on which the Sheriff and the candidates will meet the people of Harnett, we annex Sheriff Grady's appointments, as published by him in the Observer for several weeks past:

At Johnsonville on Thursday, July 21;
At Mrs. Cameron's in Barbecue Dist. on Friday, July 22;
At Turner's Store in Upper Little River Dist. on Saturday, July 23;
At Parker's Store in Stewart's Creek Dist, on Monday, July 25;
At Averasboro' on Tuesday, July 26;
At Randal Turlington's in Grove Dist, on Wednesday, July 27;
At Reuben Matthews' Mills in Neill's Creek Dist. on Thursday, July 28;
At John Spence's in Hector's Creek Dist. on Friday, July 29;
At Mrs. Arnold's in Buckhorn Dist. on Saturday, July 30.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We are indebted to the President of this Road for a pamphlet copy of his Annual Report and of that of the Board of Directors. The year's earnings amounted to the large sum of $3,247,079 54. The expenses $1,637,658 01. Net earnings $1,609,421 53. The gross earnings are nearly double those of the preceding year, and the profits greater by $590,678 37.

The principal items of income were, from passengers $1,547,192 67, of which $695,709 27 was from troops (at half price we believe;) from freight $1,645,073 01, of which $743,580 91 was from government freight. Number of passengers carried during the year 394,694, of whom 166,172 were government passengers. These figures show how important this road has been to the Confederacy. Suppose it had never been built?

The only casualties during the year were three soldiers killed whilst attempting to jump on the train when it was in motion.

The locomotives are in much better order than at the commencement of the war. They are built and rebuilt and supplied with new tires at the Company Shops. The road is in admirable condition except bad rails.

The Sinking Fund amounts to $296,277.

FIRST REGIMENT OF RESERVES.—The 1st and 6th Battalions of the Junior Reserves have been thrown together, making the 1st Regiment of Reserves. The Officers elected are: Colonel, F. S. Armistead; Lieut. Colonel, C. W. Broadfoot; Major, W. McK. Clark.

Col. Armistead retains command of all the Reserves in the field.

HOLDEN'S SECESSION DOCTRINES.—It is said that there are still men, of some pretension to intelligence, who believe, or affect to believe, that Holden was not an original secessionist. Such persons would not believe if one were to arise from the dead. Over and over again have the papers in North Carolina, (except of course the Standard and its echo,) copied from the Standard's own columns the violent secession Editorials of Holden, covering the whole period of ten years, from 1850 to 1860. If Holden was not a secessionist, there never was one. If he did not labor to bring on the dissolution of the Union, nobody ever did. If he did not vote for secession in the Convention of the 20th of May 1861, nobody voted for it, and the State never seceded and there has been no war. If he did not pledge "the last dollar and the last man" to carry on the war, nobody did, and such a phrase was never heard of.

GROSS INSULT TO MASONRY.—The Raleigh Progress labors through a column of editorial to prove that the treasonable association calling itself the "Heroes of America," is like Masonry. "In what does the H. O. A's differ from the Masons?" asks the Progress. The question is a gross insult. Masonry is a benevolent institution, without the slightest connection with politics or government. The Heroes of America are traitors, who make a secret agreement with the enemy of their country, to secure their own lives and property at the expense of those of their neighbors.

MR. HOLDEN'S MOLASSES.—Mr. Holden at last denies that he draws molasses from the State supplies for his press. He says that once, when he could get none in Raleigh, he bought a small quantity from the State rather than stop his press.

CAUSE OF THE DEPRECIATION OF YANKEE GREENBACKS.—The New York Times says that "Large sums of money are used by the Confederate government to constantly depreciate our [yankee] public funds." Really we did not know that the Confederate government was so flush of money as to have large sums to spare for such a purpose. But where and how are these large sums used? That's the secret. In sustaining our armies in the field of course. These armies whip the yankee armies, and prove that subjugation is impossible, and the depreciation of yankee public funds results as a matter of course.

"OUR OWN SCHOOL ARITHMETIC."—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell and Albright, Greensboro', a copy of this large Arithmetic, 224 pp, by S. Lander, A. M., of Lincolnton. It is better printed and bound, and on better paper, than any of the School books issued in the Confederacy, so far as we recollect to have seen.

This Greensboro' firm deserves great credit for its successful efforts to supply the wants of the children and youth of the South with books of which other sources of supply have been cut off. We hope they will build up a large publishing house, not only during the war but after it is over.

Auditor of Public Accounts.—The Council of State met on yesterday at the call of the Governor for the purpose of appointing an Auditor of Public Accounts, *vice* S. F. Phillips, Esq. resigned. We learn that R. H. Battle, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor, received the appointment. The State lost a very able officer by the resignation of Mr. Phillips, but his successor is a most worthy gentleman, and we have no doubt will perform the duties of the office no less faithfully and satisfactorily.

Raleigh Conservative, 20th.

A Gallant Achievement.—We are pleased to learn, as we do from an official source, that a Confederate Battery succeeded in sinking two large Federal transports laden with troops, on James River, last Saturday. Five others were driven back.

Petersburg Express, 18th.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.

DEEP BOTTOM, BELOW RICHMOND, July 13, 1864.

* * * We arrived at this point from Petersburg on the 3d. Deep Bottom is some 5 or 6 miles below Drewry's Bluff. The enemy, some weeks since, made a lodgement here and fortified. Their skirmish line is about 1 or 1½ miles this side the River. We (the left of the army) confront them here in line of battle. I ride to the vidette posts occasionally and look at the vandals, who do not seem much disposed, as yet, to be belicose. Occasionally there are a few shots along the line and some shelling from their gunboats or a battery they have on the land. A pontoon bridge connects them with their troops on the other side. We have saved a considerable quantity of forage from the rich Mr. Allen's farm and others by sending out details of mowers.

We have intensely hot weather and, until yesterday afternoon, have had a drought for more than six weeks, which made the roads suffocating with dust and so parched the earth as to cut off almost entirely, the supply of vegetables. Since our arrival here, however, I have managed to beg a few vegetables at enormous prices and by swapping meal or coffee and sugar. Yesterday afternoon the shower was refreshing, laid the dust, and I hope will do the lands and gardens some good.

On Thursday, taking advantage of the quiet, Col. Barry and I went to Richmond to recreate and to see Gen. Lane and his brother. * * * A few days before we saw him, Lieut. Lane's life had been despaired of. Besides the amputation of a portion of his right foot, he has suffered two amputations of left leg, and now, completely worn down, may have to undergo a third. But I have learned that he has improved considerably since I saw him and is cheerful enough to joke a little. He is staying at the elegant house of Mr. Crenshaw, where every attention is shown him and all delicacies ready for him at all times of the day and night. * * * The General has been at Mr. Meade's. He is nearly well now and rides over to Mr. Crenshaw's every day. The Doctors say his was the most remarkable wound they ever knew. The ball struck the artery just below the groin, pushed it aside without cutting it and passing between it and the bone went through the leg. If it had suppurated as wounds usually do, the artery would have been involved and he would have bled to death almost without doubt. But instead of this the wound healed by "the first intention" and is now well, except for soreness. His leg is weak yet, and the contracted muscle a twitch his leg up once in a while; but the bruises from the impromptu tourniquet (my handkerchief with a stick twisted in it) hurt him more than the wound. He says he will soon be with us.

* * * There was some musketry firing across the river last night. I don't know what it was; but things are pretty quiet to-day. I do not hear a gun now.

E. J. H., Jr.

The object of the Late Raid.—The Washington Chronicle of the 14th says editorially:

"The sudden disappearance of the rebels from before the city, after affecting to lay siege to it for three days, can leave little doubt that the object was merely to divert attention, while the cavalry were engaged in stealing horses and cattle, and removing them beyond the Potomac. The absence of considerable U. S. Cavalry force in this department has enabled the audacious rebels to carry on their plans with considerable success. It was next to impossible for infantry to watch their movements, or to prevent their successful dashes upon the railroads, while the rapidity of their movements, in small detachments, and their sudden appearance at so many different points simultaneously, were well calculated to swell their numbers in the imagination of the defenceless population exposed to their depredations. The raiders have succeeded in destroying and appropriating a large amount of property, and if they make their way back with their booty, they will have much cause for congratulation by their friends."

Kirby Smith's Troops.—A part of Gen. Kirby Smith's command has undoubtedly crossed the Mississippi River; and since Secretary Stanton has announced the fact generally, I have no hesitation in saying that I have seen a letter from one of his prominent officers, which certifies to the same. Whither bound, I must not say. Morgan will soon be on the move again, and Forrest is in the saddle Combinations are being made by the President which look to a glorious end, and, for one, I am more than ever sanguine with reference to a happy turn, and that right speedily, of the wheel of our fortune.—*Personne, from Johnston's Army, 12th.*

Escape of Major Gen. Franklin.—We regret to hear of the escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin, as his capture would have enabled our Government to exchange him for some one of our generals now in the hands of the enemy. We understand he was placed in charge of an officer and two men, who laid down and slept while Franklin deliberately walked off. Too much whiskey was probably the cause of this negligence. Brig. Gen. Tyler and staff escaped to Baltimore.—*Rich. Sentinel, 18th.*

DIED,

At her father's residence, in this county, of measles and pneumonia, 29th ult., Miss AMELIA C., daughter of Geo. Wilder, aged 18 years, 1 month and 14 days. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for a number of years, and to her latest breath had strong faith in her blessed Redeemer. "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."—Com.

In Robeson Co., June 15, Mr. ANGUS McEACHERN, aged 35 years. He had but recently returned home from camp sick. He belonged to company B, 36th N. C. T.

In Moore county, Feb. 25, NATHAN FRY, from the effects of a cancer on the thigh, in the 64th year of his age. He had been a member of the Baptist church for some time before his death; and lived in such a manner as to adorn his profession. The deceased leaves a wife, five daughters, two sons and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He was satisfied for some time, from the nature of the disease, he must soon die and often expressed a willingness to die, and arranged his earthly business in the best manner he could. A day or two before his death he called his family to his bedside and told them he had done all he could; he hoped they would do well; bade them farewell; said he must die and was willing to die, and had a great desire for the future prosperity of his distressed family—for surely their cup of grief was then full to overflowing, when the husband and father, then at the point of death, passed away. He was the third person in his family that had died in about 18 months: in the Spring of '62 two of his sons volunteered in defence of their country; in a short time the news reached the family that they were both sick in the hospital; in a few days the sad news reached the family that one was dead—the corpse was brought home to lay in the family burying ground; the other was left in the hospital, the father went to see him and hoped he could bring him home alive, but alas, he was also brought a lifeless corpse; one other, a son in law, remained in the army and a few weeks before the death of the subject of this notice he fell mortally wounded in the battle of Bristo Station. A RELATIVE.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Norman Alston, Esq., in the county of Chatham, on the morning of the 1st of July, 1864, of liver disease, Mrs. ELIZA B. CLARY, relict of Wil-y Clary, dec'd, of the county of Bertie, N. C. She was born in Bertie county where she resided until 2 years since, when driven from home by our relentless foes to seek an asylum with an only daughter, where by her gentle manners, amiable disposition, and christian deportment she soon gathered around her many warm friends from whom she received every mark of their high appreciation of her during her sojourn here, but more especially during her illness. She was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church for more than 20 years. She lived as true christians live and died as only they can die—perfectly resigned, calmly awaiting the summons of her Lord that but transferred her from earth to the bosom of her God. The writer of this feeble tribute of respect to departed worth knew her well and can truthfully say in her were blended all the beauties of the female character gilded with deep piety. She leaves one daughter and a son. The loss to them is irreparable. Over her the grave gained no victory and for her death had no sting. She was 50 years, 8 months and 21 days old on the day of her departure from earth to heaven. L. B. T.

At Pin Hospital, Griffin, Ga., on the 17th inst. J. L. NEAL, Co. C, 20th N. C. Troops.

In Okolona, Miss., June 30, FRANCIS MARION FOOSHE, in the 38th year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, N. C., but had resided for several years in Monroe county, Miss. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and died with a firm hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.—Com.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Army in Georgia.—ATLANTA, July 17.—The public is surprised this morning with the announcement of a change of commanders—Gen. Johnston relieved, Gen. Hood assuming command.

Gen. Johnston issued the following farewell address to the troops:—

"HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17.—In obedience to the orders of the War Dep't, I turn over to Lieut. Gen. Hood the command of the Army of Tennessee.

I cannot leave this noble Army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities displayed so conspicuously. Every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, [has marked your] brilliant course. The enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage and never counted your foes. No longer [shating] your lot, I will still watch your career and rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship and bid an affectionate farewell. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, Gen'l.

Gen. Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENN., July 17.—In obedience to orders from the War Dep't I assume command of this Army and Department.

I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements.

I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invaders, and entitle yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery suspended last night near Notassga, supposed by portion of a party of the enemy reported at Talladega on Saturday. No train arrived to-day from West Point.

The main force of the enemy have crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward the cavalry. Skirmishing took place this morning at Buckhead, six miles from this place

ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynolds' brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged their reserve pickets supported by Dilworth's corps, capturing 150 prisoners. The 85th Illinois Reg't lost in killed and wounded alone 100, while that of the 50th Ohio was severe.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 20.—No change in the situation, and no indications of any immediate hostilities on the part of Grant.

The weather is warm and sultry; a heavy rain yesterday refreshed everything.

Reports of Grant's death now contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

There is the usual skirmishing and cannonading.

From the Valley of Virginia.—Richmond, July 20.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department, says that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's on the 18th, at 3 P. M. They were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Our loss is stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy greater.

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, July 20.—The N. Y. Herald of the 18th has been received. War news unimportant. Regular communication between Baltimore and Washington restored.

Banks has made a speech at New Orleans in which he declared that a settlement of the difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country which is more efficacious than military power.

Gold at New York 257.

Railroad Accident.—GRIFFIN, July 19.—4 miles below Jonesboro the engine Sunshine blew up: the engineer, Jos Horker, Dr. Dunn's, Dr. Harris and a negro were killed. The engine and five cars a total wreck. Track will be clear before morning.

From the Front.—The condition of affairs at every point remains unchanged since our last. The enemy has indulged his usual pastime of throwing shell into the city, but it we except the disfiguration of a few houses, he has accomplished nothing by this barbarous, uncivilized, and anti-Christian practice. The pickets of the enemy again refused to exchange late papers yesterday. One of them said there was good news for the rebels from a certain locality, but he would not specify what it was. Another said that one of our mortar shells had killed Gen. Grant. We give these statements of yankee soldiers for what they are worth—nothing more. We place but little confidence in them.

Petersburg Express, 18th.

The Confederates in Maryland.—An intelligent gentleman from our army in Maryland, who reached Richmond last Friday night, gives some interesting particulars about the raiders in that State. This gentleman was within three miles of Washington with the Confederate cavalry on the 11th at 1 o'clock. From an account in the Richmond Dispatch we gather the following:

"The cavalry on Monday was in three miles of Washington City, and met on the roads leading from the city many citizens who had come out from the place, not desiring to be there when it was "carried by assault," as they supposed it would be. Several of them claimed to be good "secesh," and said they hoped our troops would go in, that now was the time. The soldiers there, they said, were nearly all heavy artillerymen, and most of them new 100 days' men from the North. There were a good many long faces among the Union people living along the roads in the vicinity of Washington, and they got a good deal longer Monday when a farm house about three miles distant from the city was burnt by the Confederates. A gentleman living near the city handed over about 100 fat cattle to our cavalry, to be driven into Dixie. He refused to take pay for them.

"At Baltimore, our cavalry was hovering around the town in sight of its fortifications, which are about two miles distant from the city. Gov. Bradford's house, which was burned, was within a stone's throw of one of the works—so close that a yankee hallooed out "never mind, d—n you, we'll pay you for that." To this a ragged rebel replied, begging him not to mind that little bill, that the Confederates intended to burn Baltimore the next day, and he could settle it all at once.

"Citizens who came out of Baltimore said the place could easily be taken by the cavalry then around it, as the soldiers of the garrison were out aiding Gen. Lew Wallace in a search for a large body of rebel infantry, which were reported to be near Monocacy Bridge.

"The fight at Monocacy Bridge, our informant says, was just no fight at all. It was a big run, and if the yankees lost 1000 men, most of them must have broken their necks running. There wasn't a soldier with Wallace who fired more than once. They found the rebels getting around them in all directions, and, using discretion, took to their heels. The 100 days' men are described as "splendid." They all had on nice new blue uniforms, shiny brass buttons, and muskets as bright as if they had just come out of the store. They also had bran-new shoes, many pairs of which some of the rebels in delicate health, who had gotten their feet wet, were forced to borrow. Those warriors didn't seem disposed to hurt anybody. Some of them didn't know which end of a cartridge went in first, and the general impression among them was that the regulation mode of getting the ramrod out of a gun was to blow it out.

"The stock gathered by the raiders in Maryland is said to be immense. Droves of fat cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. throng the roads. The gentleman from whom we get these facts says that in coming back from near Baltimore, on the route by way of Shepherdstown, he 'didn't see as much as a chicken left.'"

Later from Europe.—Danish War.—The Prussians have captured the Island of Alsen, after some fighting. The Danes lost several guns and embarked in haste. The Prussians took 3000 prisoners.

The American Question.—The London Times, of June 30th, regards Grant's last movement as a practical admission of failure, and submits various considerations to show that his task is as difficult as ever.

A Description of Semmes' new Man-of-War.—The France, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Captain Semmes has ordered three pivot guns, capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170, and solid projectiles of 220 English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of 142 men, is to be augmented to 172. The France, of June 29, says that these details are positive. It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can pevent it from putting to sea.

Corr. London News.

Two boarding-house keepers—one in Liverpool, the other in London—have been committed for trial on charges of having violated the Foreign Enlistment Act, by engaging men for service on board the Confederate steamers Georgia and Rappahannock.

According to a correspondent of the Independent Belge an iron-plated vessel left Bordeaux two days after the loss of the Alabama, to take the place of the latter.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Rev. T. L. Troy will leave Salisbury for Lee's army, on the 30th inst., and will take charge of all boxes and packages left between that place and Greensboro', N. C., for Cooke's Brigade.

Mt. Vernon Seminary,
MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46*8tpd

School Wanted,

ANY time, but the sooner the better, after the present month (July 1864.) The advertiser is also the Classics (Greek and Latin,) French and English. He is one among the oldest teachers in the State, and can give good reference.

Address GEORGE PADDISON,
Gravelly Hill P O, Bladen county, N. C.
July 8. 48*3tpd

The name of JAS. K. LASSITER of Co. A, 5th N C Cavalry, is respectfully constituted as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. SAMPSON VOTERS.

July 6 48*4tpd

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

A T Spring Term, A D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S. McDONALD, Clerk
July 7 50*10

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
NEW BOOKS!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L. Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by Rev. H. Hill,)	1 50
Morven and Linda, (by A. W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B. Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Rev. A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ½ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	6 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 50
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S W History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 25
Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	2 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (8 vols.)	12 00
The Age—A Rev Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.)	12 00
Encyclopedia of U. States, (7 vols.)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Brooks' Year of the War,	6 50
Neubeau's Vicar, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chapters for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by Rev H F Buckner,)	1 25
Words of Counsel to Students,	2 00
Robert Cushman, or the Rev. [illegible]aries,	75
The Little Prisoner, (by Uncle [illegible]aries,)	75
Life of H F Wimberly, (by Uncle [illegible]aries,)	1 00
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	

MILITARY BOOKS.

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by F. F Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Denais,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	3 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, (by Miss Evans,)	3 00
Battle of the Bards,	2 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh,

HUNTER'S RAID IN ROCKBRIDGE.

The Lexington Gazette, which has recently resumed publication, gives the only connected account we have had of the vandalism of Hunter in the mid country. We extract the following from the Gazette:

During their march through the Valley they subsisted upon the people. Families were stripped of all their flour, meat, corn, lard, butter, and, indeed, of everything laid up for their support. They made no discrimination between the families of Unionists and Secessionists. They plundered all, and declared their purpose to reduce the people to subjection by starvation if their purpose could be accomplished in no other mode. A considerable number of slaves, variously estimated at from 300 to 500, were carried off from Rockbridge; about 1000 horses, a large number of cattle, sheep, hogs, and wagons were taken also. The growing crops of grain and grass were considerably damaged, and much fencing destroyed on their route. The grain cradles, mowing scythes and farming implements were burned, or otherwise destroyed. The Buena Vista Furnace property, belonging to Sam'l F. Jordan, Esq., was most seriously damaged. The furnace buildings and machinery, the grist and saw mills, the ore washing machine, and the trip-hammer shop, with the tools, &c., were consumed by fire. A large corn crib containing about 1200 bushels of corn, was also burned. All the growing crops upon the large and productive plantation attached to the furnace property, were greatly injured. The grass crop which was estimated to yield 250 tons of hay, may be said to have been entirely destroyed. The woolen factory of Mr. Brown, on Whistle creek, was so seriously damaged in its machinery, as to be rendered entirely useless. New machinery must be procured before it can again be put into operation.

At this place they destroyed the Virginia Military Institute, the mess hall, the gas works, the houses of Cols. Gilham and Williamson, (after notice to remove the furniture,) and did not even spare the hospital, with the stock of medicines and hospital furniture. In consequence of the extreme illness of two of Gen. Smith's children, the house of the Superintendent was not destroyed. We learned that Hunter informed Mrs. Smith that the house ought to be burned, and he would burn it at a future day. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, the Institute library, and the libraries of the two literary societies were also destroyed. From Gen. Smith's private library some of the most valuable works were carried away. They carried off the bronze statue of Washington, having mutilated it to some extent in removing it from the pedestal.

We have been informed that the shavings had been collected with the view of burning Washington College. Some of the trustees and citizens appealed to Hunter to spare it, and he did so. The chemical and philosophical apparatus, the college library, and the libraries of the Graham and Washington societies, and the furniture of the halls was almost entirely destroyed.

The valuable property owned by our enterprising citizens, Messrs. Gibson & Johnson, consisting of the Lexington mills, and other valuable buildings, were totally destroyed. A large amount of goods and about 100 sacks of salt in their store were also destroyed. Mr. Johnson applied to Capt. Berry of the provost marshal's office, he being the acting man, to know whether his property at the Point would be spared, and he was assured that it would not be injured. He was further told, that if it should be determined to destroy the government warehouse it would be pulled down and carried away, to be burned at some place where no damage would be done to private property. The same assurance was given him by the officer in command at the Point. In violation of all these assurances, the mill was the first property fired, and the three story brick factory, and the other valuable property there located followed in quick succession.

When the yankee army came into town, Dr. Patton, the medical director of Hunter's army, as he proclaimed himself, and as we believe he was, went to the house of Gov. Letcher, and stated that he must have a room for the night. He remained, took tea and breakfast. At the breakfast table he stated in a manner, half earnest and half jocular, to Miss Lizzie Letcher, that it was the last meal the family would take in the house. Shortly after breakfast was over, he left the house without taking leave of the family, and was not seen by any of them again while the army occupied the town.

At supper Mrs. Letcher, having heard the threats of the soldiers as they passed along the street, had become quite uneasy, lest her house should be destroyed. Reference was made to these threats by her at the supper table, when Capt. Townes remarked it could not be possible, and added he would go at once to headquarters, ascertain, and let her know. He went, returned in a half hour, and stated that he was directed by Gen. Hunter to assure her that the house would not be destroyed, and she might, therefore, rest easy. After this message was received, Mrs. L. dismissed her fears, not believing it possible that a man occupying Hunter's position would be guilty of wilful and deliberate falsehood to a lady. It, however, turned out, that he was guilty of falsehood; for the next morning, at half-past eight o'clock, his assistant provost marshal, accompanied by a portion of his guard, rode up in front of the house, and Capt. Berry having dismounted, went to the door, rang the bell, and called for Mrs. L. She made her appearance, and was informed by him that Gen. Hunter had ordered him to burn the house. She replied there must be some mistake, and requested to see the order. He said it was a verbal order. She asked if its execution could not be delayed until she could see Hunter. He replied, "The order is peremptory, and you have five minutes to leave the house." He then asked, "Have you any spirits in the cellar?" She said there were none. He said, "Are you sure, madam?" She replied, you have possession of the house and can examine for yourself. Mrs. L. then asked him if she could be allowed to remove her mother's, her sister's, her own and her children's clothing, and this request being refused, she left the house. In a very short time he poured camphine on the parlor floor and ignited it with a match. In the meantime Miss Lizzie Letcher was trying to remove some articles of clothing from the other end of the house, and Berry standing those in her arms, set fire to them. The wardrobes, bureaus and beds were then fired, and very soon the house was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Letcher, surrounded by her children, her mother and sister, sat in the yard until the house was burned, and not a tear was shed. Every house on the lot was burned, except a small grainery over the ice-house. While the house was burning, one of the yankee officers enquired of the ladies whether Gov. Letcher had other improved real estate in the town, avowing their purpose to destroy all he had, and thus reduce him and his family to poverty.

In the lower end of the county, near Brownsburg, the Yankees hung David Creigh, Esq., a most respectable citizen of Greenbriar county. Mr. Creigh's offence consisted in protecting his daughter from violence about to be perpetrated upon her by a brutal soldier.

Capt. Matthew X. White, residing near this place, was shot by them on the allegation that he was a bushwhacker.

YANKEE CAMPAIGNING

This Federal war to conquer the Confederacy has already furnished rich material to satirists and caricaturists in amusing pictorials of Europe, to the Charivari and Mr. Punch, and the German Kladderadatsch. Not Louis XV, himself, "prosecuting his conquests in Flanders," was ever so mocked by an irreverent world as these successive Grand Armies of the yankee nation, who are always going to make a clean sweep of the South *this* time; and their long series of invincible generals, each of whom is, for a moment, the Coming Man, and next moment the *Going* One. Pope, who had seen only the rebels' back, losing the coat from his own back when the "rebels" broke his camp and scattered his army—which respectable uniform coat was long after to be seen hanging in a store window of Richmond—Banks, who came to destroy us but turned out our best Commissary and Quartermaster General, and who, when last heard of, was fast running away out of his glorious conquests in Louisiana, with the loss of his "baggage and champagne," to say nothing of his wagons and cannons, gunboats and transports, nor of the carriages which contained his fair companions with their wardrobes.

Then the "grand raids," always destined to cut off Richmond and chop up the Confederacy into two or four pieces, which usually come to a bad end, but which are always found to have—whatever else they may lack—abundance of preserves and cheeses, jellies, Scotch ales, sardines and cognac, plenty of ladies' dresses, corsets, petticoats, together with silver plate and richly-bound books and gold and gems, all stolen: each of those Grand Armies and Grand Raids has its own day of popular favor; and as represented in the illustrated papers of New York, each of them does really seem, with its superb equipments, sleek horses and luxurious warriors, sufficient to conquer an empire. It is surely well for our Confederate people that they do not often get a sight of Frank Leslie or Harper's Weekly; the sight of themselves in those broad wood-engravings, so cut up and chased, so driven and routed by the innumerable hosts of handsome gentlemen, on thoroughbred chargers, would almost conquer us without a blow struck. Also the pictures of the beautiful and costly apparatus of every sort, with which that great nation goes to war—of General Sickles' travelling carriage, with its desk and lamps and exquisite liquor-case of rosewood inlaid with silver—of their elegant sutler's stores and reading-rooms—of their balloons, travelling kitchens, portable steam-engines—should certainly make us take shame to ourselves that we, thus ragged and all forlorn, pretend to resist so illustrious, or at least so illustrated, an army and nation. One day this whole history, rightly told, will make the universe hold its sides. Poor Louis Quinze was nothing to it; who was said, and even thought, to be prosecuting his conquests in Flanders, when he let himself, like luggage, be carried thither; and no light luggage; covering miles of road. For he has his unblushing Chateauroux, with her bandboxes and rouge pots, at his side. He has not only his *Maison de Bouche* and *Valetaille* without end, but his very troop of players, with their pasteboard coaches, thunder barrels, their kettles, fiddles, stage wardrabes; all mounted in wagons, tumbrils, second-hand chaises—sufficient not to conquer Flanders, but the patience of the world.

This last campaign, especially destined three months ago to conquer a continent, and thought to be stupendous enough to subdue a hemisphere, is likely to make in history the most grotesque picture of all. True, we cannot yet fully enjoy the ludicrous aspect of it; because it is not yet quite over, and preposterous as it is, has cost; and will yet cost, tears and precious blood, which cry aloud for vengeance. We cannot laugh; but all the rest of the world, to whom the representation costs nothing, already enjoy the thing exceedingly; and will go off into convulsions of merriment when they learn how Unconditional Surrender Grant writes to the Federal capital from the swamps of the Appomattox, that if Lincoln can only find forces enough to keep the Confederate army out of Washington, he, Grant, can attend to Richmond.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Yankee Commercial Marine.—The New York World devotes an editorial to "The condition of our Commercial Marine." It says:

"People know in a general way that our shipping had suffered by the depredations of the rebel privateers, but very few have any idea that they had succeeded in driving nearly a thousand of our vessels to sail under other flags. The facts are alarming, as well as deeply humiliating. Additional interest is given this matter by the news that the Florida is again upon our coast, and that the crews of five vessels which were burned have reached Cape May.

"In 1860 the total tonnage of the United States, exclusive of whaling and steam tonnage, was 5,219,181 tons. In 1864 it is in the neighborhood of 1,674,516 tons. That is, we have lost in four years 3,544,665 tons. We say nothing of the loss through involuntary idleness of our vessels—nothing of the number of ships that lie rotting at our wharves and at foreign ports. We would simply ask, at the rate given above, how long a time must elapse before our commercial marine will be entirely wiped out, and the American flag unknown in any foreign port, or even on our own seas, save as seen upon ships of war? From being actually greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth, our tonnage has dwindled below the standard of the third-rate maritime powers.

"More than 900 vessels that in 1860 were owned by citizens of the United States, and floated the Stars and Stripes, are now in the hands of foreign owners and sailing under foreign flags. On Thursday morning last we published a list of the names and owners of 600 of these vessels—having an aggregate tonnage of 328,665 tons—sold during a single year, 1862, to British owners, as compiled from British authority, and to which list the reader can easily turn. Foreigners will not ship goods in American bottoms, and so our vessels must either rot in port or become the property of people of other nationalities. Not a single American steamer crosses the ocean at the present time—our steamships doing a pitiful duty as coasters, and even then with no sense of security. Foreign steamers carry our mails and freight, and transport such of our citizens whom business or pleasure calls upon a foreign soil."

British Neutrality.—We learn by the letter of a Liverpool correspondent of the Whig, that the British neutrality which took care to force Mr. Laird to sell, for the English navy, those two formidable rams which he had built for another government—the neutrality which fills up yankee regiments with British subjects—the same neutrality is entering the lists against us by sea also. That correspondent says that, when he was in Bermuda lately, the Florida came in. "She had overhauled one hundred and fifty American ships, with yankee captains and crews, but all, except one, were protected by a *British registry* in proper form." He adds, that thus yankee commerce is going on just as usual, but is protected by the British flag, and thus defies all our Floridas and Alabamas. The same correspondent affirms a very singular fact—that "even the yankee steamers running to New Brunswick are being placed under the English flag."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BANKHEGARD'S ARMY, PETERSBURG, July 2.

Messrs Editors:—The N. C. soldiers are probably as anxious to hear from the good people at home as are they to hear from the soldiers; but our communication has been seriously interrupted, and both will have to wait with patient anxiety till the forthcoming struggle is ended, and Grant with his hireling blue-tails are "skedaddling" for another base, before we can receive letters as in days of yore.

News in this vicinity is as scarce as new issue. Tell the people at home they need not fear; their boys are in fine spirits, and are receiving plentiful supplies of sugar, coffee, "ingions," ham, &c. They have not been paid off though since January and are becoming a little mouthy about new issue. If they had it there's no place to spend it, as the stores, bar rooms, &c, are all "dead or out of town," and as it won't jingle there's no use in keeping it in their pockets. Many are the conjectures as to why they are not settled with, and I am sorry to say the only reason they assign is that the new scrip has a piece of flying artillery on it, and the Quarter Masters are afraid to handle it.

We are lying in the trenches under a broiling sun, with the enemy in a like predicament a few hundred yards off. It is very dangerous for a head to be seen above the parapet and consequently we all "lie low." Our boys can beat the yankees sharp shooting; sometimes they silence them altogether and get the yankees so they would as soon attempt to jump over the sun as stick their heads above the works.

The result of this campaign seems to be, as it should, a question of great concern with all. Two powerful armies, remaining within speaking range, frowning at each other from behind the massive parapets, does not seem to be doing what Forrest says war means (fight,) and is a little surprising. Grant, however, is the aggressor and he must soon attack. The closer he digs to us just so much nearer we will be to him, and after he runs his lines as far as engineering skill can devise, he has then to charge, and when he does he's undoubtedly whipped. Great interests are at stake, and steady should be the hand that guides the helm. This is the most critical moment in our history, but who is not inspired with hope and confidence, when they recur to the prodigies of valor performed by the heroes of Lee and Beauregard and have witnessed their patient endurance of fatigue, that unwavering devotion to our cause, that true and steady courage which has ever nerved them in the hour of battle. The spirit of those scar-worn veterans is still unbroken, and

"Ulysses! Ulysses! beware of the day,
When the Southrons shall meet thee in battle array."

No troops have suffered more severely in the recent battles than has Ransom's N. C. brigade. From the capture of Plymouth more than 1100 have been numbered among the killed and wounded. This brigade went into the fights at this place on the morning of June 16th after a fatiguing march during the previous night of about 18 miles.

Late in the evening on the 16th, a portion of the Brigade only became engaged (the 24th N. C. T.,) which, with a Georgia Regiment, captured upwards of 350 prisoners. On the following morning at day-light, the enemy again charged, carrying the works held by the Brigade on our left. The 24th Reg't was near the breach and fought desperately. Supposing reinforcements would come up, the order to fall back was withheld until the enemy were on their flank and within fifty paces, ordering them to throw down their arms. Our lines were soon re-formed a short distance in rear and a line of intrenchments hastily constructed. Skirmishing continued until dark, when a terrible rattle of musketry was heard on our left. An order soon came for our Brigade. Wise's Brigade had been driven from the works and Ransom's ordered to re take them. It was very dark, but we soon arrived at our position. The 25th, 35th, and 56th Reg'ts formed line and charged, while the 24th was sent further to the left to take possession of and occupy a portion of the works where the left of Wise's Brigade had rested. The movement was simultaneous and the roar of musketry that greeted the ears of Beauregard's Army on that night will be long remembered. The 24th reached its position with little loss and little fighting. The other regiments suffered severely, but retook the intrenchments, the glorious 35th under the immortal Col. Jones bearing the brunt. Hand to hand with the enemy they fought for thirty minutes, each calling to the other across the contested parapet to surrender. Col. Jones fell mortally wounded, Lt. Col Bryson 25th, and Major Graham, 56th, brave, and accomplished officers, were also badly wounded. The next morning, the 18th, just before daylight, our right wing was withdrawn and moved back near a mile in order to contract our lines, the same which we now hold. Since that time we have been in line of battle skirmishing daily. It is said that when the enemy charged Wise's Brigade they thought they were assaulting Ransom's and their battle cry was, "no quarter," "no quarter to Ransom's men," which their prisoners say was caused by the indiscriminate slaughter of their black troops by our men at Suffolk and Plymouth.

Col. Faison, 56th, is now Com'dg the Brigade. During the fights around Drewry's Bluff and at this place, besides being himself wounded, Gen Ransom has lost nearly every member of his staff. Capt. Jno. C Pegram Adj't Gen'l, one of the bravest of the brave, fell mortally wounded on the 16th, and died in a few hours. Capt S H Gee, now acting A. A. G., has alone escaped. He is a daring and accomplished officer, and can always be found in the thickest of the fight.

Our friends at home must be cheerful. Our breastworks are tall and powerful and the casualties in future will be slight. The only danger to which we are now exposed is mortar-shells, which I assure you are more demoralizing than dangerous. Take away the dangers, however, and we will risk the demoralization. Yours faithfully, CUPID.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIBB OF BATTLE, 51st N C T, near Petersburg, July 18.

Messrs Editors: Please publish for the information of the friends and relatives of the members of Co E, 51st Reg't, the list of casualties in the late engagements around Petersburg:

Killed: Corpl Oliver Thompson, privates Wm A Thompson, H W Inman, Jas T Davis. Wounded: Lt A J Ashley, head slight; Sgt G W Moore, thigh severe; J L Bullock, hand slight. Missing: Lt F F Floyd, Sgt H H Moore, privates Wm Gregory, Bright Grimsley.

JAS P. PITMAN,
Lt. com'd'g Company E.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In recording the death of a friend and brother in arms with whom we have been associated from childhood by the strongest ties of friendship, our hearts and hands tremble with sorrowful emotion. We are reminded by every word we pen, that we are paying the last tribute of respect to one whose hand we shall never grasp again, whose voice shall never be heard, and whom we shall meet no more on earth. Such are our feelings when we record the death of our friend, Sergt. James H Davis, who volunteered in Company "H," 20th N. C. Infantry, on the 10th of May 1861, and took an active part in the battles around Richmond, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, 1st Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was instantly killed on the 1st day of July, 1863. He was a good soldier and a sincere friend to his country's cause; was at his post at all times, and always did his duty without a murmur. He was beloved by all who knew him, especially his comrades in the army.

May the ashes of this noble young man repose in peace. His memory will long be cherished by the relatives and friends and will cease to be cherished only when they pass away one by one. HELENUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died on the Battle Field, at Drewry's Bluff, Va. May 17th 1864, Malcom M. Smith, of Co. I, 51st N. C. T., from a wound received in battle at that place May 16th. In his death the company has lost a brave and dutiful soldier, and his parents a loving son. Deceased had been a member of the Baptist Church upwards of ten years, walked in the fear of the Lord. He has left this world of trouble for a world of joy and peace. He died nobly defending his country's cause. He had but a few weeks previous to his death returned from his home, where he had been on furlough to visit his family, whom he has left to mourn his untimely death. Weep not, kind father and mother, but strive to meet him in that better world where parting will be no more. W. McD. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died on the 14th of May, of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, William P Blue, of Co H, 26th N C T, in the 24th year of his age. A more open-hearted, generous person was seldom found; a warmer hearted patriot never lived; and a better soldier never died. He never shrank from any duty; through heat and cold, night or day, he was ever ready to act in any capacity where duty called. He waited not to inquire what was to be done, but at the sound of the drum he sprang forward with armor on, ready to act. Though he is gone, he has left in the bosoms of all who knew him an undying memory—for none knew him but to admire him. He has left an affectionate father, loving brothers, loving sisters, and numerous relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

COMRADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Sirs: In a late number of the Observer, I noticed a communication concerning the use of Sorgho as an article of food for cattle. As this plant has become important in domestic economy, everything touching its character deserves consideration. If the effect of its use as forage is as your correspondent supposes, persons ought to beware how they use it for feed. Before, however, they reject, the experiment should be fairly and fully tried, for a hasty rejection may occasion a serious and needless injury. Not long since, a planter in Georgia, I think, made a statement concerning the use of the syrup, that it had had a bad effect on his negroes, injuring their health and even life itself. Objections have also been made to its use as forage. But is it certain in the cases given, the evil mentioned arose from the plant, and not from the improper use? My own experience is different from that named by your correspondent. I have been in the habit for some time, of giving to my cows what I gathered from the field as superabundance, and from the suckers, and have seen no bad effects. True I have fed it out in small quantities at a time twice a day. My cows are very fond of it, and it seems to do them good. I can see no possible reasons for its deleterious effect. All saccharine plants are nutritious in proportion to the sugar they contain. Indian corn, broom corn, sorgho, and cane all contain sugar and are nutritious. Every one, who has known anything of the culture of sugar cane, must have heard something of the salutary influence of its use among the negroes employed in cutting and grinding the stalk: they thrive, become healthy and fat. Many planters in States where the cane does not flourish well enough to be profitable for sugar, do yet cultivate it for other purposes. I remember a planter in Mississippi, who used to cultivate a field for the purpose of feeding and fattening his hogs; others did the same. If the saccharine matter in the sorgho renders it destructive, why is not the same effect produced from other similar plants? May not the bad effect have been produced from other causes? Overeating nutritious food may produce a similar effect as excessive indulgence in men. I have known a cow die from over eating rich clover, and every one acquainted with cows must have seen what bad effects have resulted from over eating when they have broken into an orchard or cornfield. Sorgho has become an almost indispensable article in domestic economy, and ought not to be hastily proscribed. My own belief is that the leaves are valuable for forage, and the seed for fattening hogs, as well as for domestic use when cleaned and ground. I offer this communication for publication not because of any peculiar information, but in the hope that every farmer cultivating the Sorgho will notice the effect of its use on domestic animals, so that we may have data on which a correct opinion may be formed.

S COLTON.

Asheborough, July 15, 1864.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at Gordonsville, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, of chronic diarrhœa, James S. Gibson, in the 20th year of his age. At the same place, with same disease, Sept. 5th 1862, William H. Gibson, in the 22d year of his age. At Lynchburg Hospital, Nov 19th 1862, with chronic diarrhœa, Virgil A. Gibson, in his 23d year. All members of Co. K, 33d N. C. T., sons of Dempsy Gibson, of Richmond county, N. C. Thus passed away all of his sons. They had been in service but a short time before death seized them and took them away to their home in Heaven, where parting is no more and a War cry is never heard.

Died in Field hospital near Malvern Hill, June 16, 1864, from a mortal wound received the day previous, James Henry Hughes, only son of Mr. Jeremiah Hughes and grandson of Mrs Lydia Shanklin, a member of Co G. (Orange Guards,) 27th N C T, in the 20th year of his age. Thus has fallen in the bloom of youth and very budding of his manhood, another of North Carolina's noblest sons in defence of Southern rights and liberties. At his injured country's call he bade adieu to home and friends with all the sweet associations of youth to battle in defence of that country in whose service he so bravely fought and nobly fell. Being naturally of a kind and generous disposition, ever willing to do anything that would add to the happiness of others, "Jimmie" had no foe at home and was beloved by all his comrades. He leaves a fond father, now in the army, an aged grandmother, devoted aunt and sweet little sister, with many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. He was a true and faithful soldier, and now that manly form rests "secure from war's alarms" near the battlefield of Malvern Hill.

For two long years he bore his part,
Without a murmur, firm and brave,
And now that noble-hearted youth
Sleeps in a soldier's humble grave.

Oh, who shall paint that father's grief
On that sad, that fatal day,
When he stood beside the dying boy
And saw the life-light fade away?

He's gone! a loving grandmother now
Is with sorrow stricken sore;
For the darling of her aged heart
Can return to her no more.

While a kind and gentle aunt,
A sweet little sister dear,
Are left to tread life's weary path
Without that friend, that brother, near.

He's gone! but, friends, cease to weep,
Though here his loss we deeply feel,
Earth has still no sorrows deep
Which Heaven cannot heal.

Now he sweetly sleeps where no martial sound
Will ever again to duty warn,
Till the last trump shall bid him rise
On the bright resurrection morn. L***.

Lines in memory of D. W. Monroe, son of Rev. J. Monroe, who died on the sea-shore far from his kindred and home. He was but little over 18 years of age, bright and talented to a remarkable degree, and as his former teacher, I may say, I never knew a more truthful and upright boy:

Alas! how many hearts have bled,
Over the lov'd and gallant dead!
How great the ruin and widespread,
Over our Southern land!
Who is exempt from mourning now?
Ah! who has an unclouded brow?
And who has not been made to bow,
To God for helping hand?

Among the many who have gone—
Where cares and wars and griefs are done,
More lovely, truthful, there were none,
Then him of whom I write.
None knew him but to love him well,
None heard him speak, but felt the spell
Of innate goodness that must dwell
On words true hearts indite.

Far from his kindred and his home,
Beside the restless Ocean's foam,
His country called his steps to roam,
And there he ceased below.
He sleeps now with his kindred dust,
His spirit with his Only Trust,
Oh, may we all live lives as just
As DANIEL WEBSTER NORROR.

A FRIEND.

Piedmont Springs, Burke Co., N. C.,
JULY 1, 1864.

As the sickly season of the year is coming on, I desire to call the attention of those seeking health and also of refugees from the enemy to that delightful and healthful watering place, "Piedmont Springs," situated among the Mountains of Burke county, some 16 miles North of Morganton. For romantic scenery, pure water and remoteness from danger—it is perhaps unsurpassed by any place in the Southern Confederacy. During the late raid which was made into this county, this place was left undisturbed by the enemy and I feel perfectly safe in saying that I apprehend no danger in future unless the whole county should be overrun. Piedmont Springs are located in a very secluded part. I may say in an unfrequented (except by visiters) part of the county, and there is nothing about or around to attract the enemy, unless they are in search of health, good water, a pure and healing atmosphere and unsurpassed Mountain scenery. There are no large or rich farms, wealthy planters or many slaves in the neighborhood to invite their attention or attract their cupidity. If, therefore, persons who are seeking health or pleasure will be safe anywhere, they must be so at Piedmont Springs. The house is now open for the reception of visiters. A tri-weekly Stage runs back and forth from Morganton during the present month of July and will run daily throughout August and September. TERMS—Board, lodging and lights, &c, excepting washing $12 per day by the month; $15 per day by the week, and $20 per day for less than a week.

E. C. LINDSEY, Pres't of the Board.

July 14. 51-4t

Home Manufactory.

PLOW LINES, CLOTHES LINES, BED CORDS, or any size to 1 inch Cotton Rope; FISHING LINES, and any size Cotton Cord, by wholesale or retail. I am prepared to furnish any quantity at short notice. Strict attention given to all orders that may be sent to me, and the work will be sent without delay and in good order to any place where it may be possible.

Apply to H. C. DAVIS,
Fayetteville, N. C

July 20. 51-3m

THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY, MARYLAND.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Evans, Lieut. Gordon, his aid-de-camp, and Capt. E L. Pearce of the 26th Georgia regiment, wounded in the battle at the Monocacy bridge on the 9th, reached this city last evening. They are all severely, but, we are glad to say, not dangerously wounded.

From Capt. Pearce, who commanded the 26th Georgia in the fight, we received some particulars of the battle at Monocacy bridge. The bridge is four miles from Frederick city. The river runs due north and south. The railroad and national road cross the river at very nearly the same point. As our troops advanced towards the river from Frederick it became apparent that some forces of the enemy, supposed at the time to be cavalry, were holding the east bank. A couple of our batteries opened on them from the front, while our cavalry were ordered to go up the stream and cross above the bridge. At the same time a considerable force of our infantry moved down the stream, and crossing south of the bridge, formed in a piece of woods on the high ground. It was still believed that the enemy had nothing but cavalry on the ground, but our infantry being ordered forward, emerged into an open field and discovered the enemy's infantry drawn up in line of battle along the railroad at the farther end of the field. The railroad being several feet lower than the field, the enemy had all the advantages of an intrenched position. Evans's brigade charged across this field under a heavy fire of musketry. When within fifty yards of the enemy's position another body of the enemy emerged from the woods on our right and attacked the brigade in flank and rendered its position critical, but other of our forces coming up the enemy's flank movement was counteracted. A simultaneous charge was then made by our whole line, when the enemy broke and fled, leaving between a thousand and twelve hundred dead and wounded and seven hundred prisoners in our hands. The enemy left the railroad and National pike and fled north in the direction of Gettysburg.

In this action, which lasted about two hours from the time of firing the first shot, we lost in killed and wounded between five and six hundred men and some valuable officers. Most of our casualties occurred during the flank attack of the enemy. The following named officers were killed in this action: Col. Lamar and Lieut. Col. Van Voikenburg, 61st Georgia; Maj. Hambrey, 12th Georgia; and Capt. Lowther, 26th Georgia.

Our forces did not follow the enemy, but proceeded directly towards Washington and Baltimore, making rapid marches, but collecting cattle and horses along the route. It is not believed to be expedient at this time to speak with particularity of our operations before Baltimore and Washington.

On Tuesday night our forces, which had been much scattered driving in cattle, having been got together, we began our retrograde movement toward Virginia. This was the most quiet and leisurely march of the expedition. Our troops moved slowly, driving the cattle and horses in front. The enemy's cavalry followed in our track, but at a very safe distance behind. If any of our men were picked up by the enemy it was because, in violation of orders, they had wandered off from the main column in search of plunder.

Thursday morning our infantry, baggage and spoils got safely over the river; our cavalry, which had been covering the retreat, were still at Poolesville, Maryland, Thursday morning, when the enemy attacked them; a sharp fight ensued; our cavalry routed the enemy and chased them six miles towards Washington.

Our army brought south of the Potomac five thousand horses and 2,500 splendid beef cattle, besides, our cavalry and artillery are all supplied with new and valuable horses. Our men are all in great spirits, and charmed with the success of their expedition. They represent the time in Maryland as "glorious."

The only regret connected with the expedition is the necessity we were under of leaving at Monocacy bridge such of our wounded as could not sit on their horses.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Invasion.—It has already been announced that the mysterious body of rebels who recently invaded Maryland, fought a pitched battle at Monocacy, played their audacious pranks all around the city of Baltimore, and laid siege to Washington for two days, have safely recrossed the Potomac with an untold amount of plunder. While the frightened Cabinet at Washington were hurrying up whole corps of their army to meet a few hundred rebels deploying and skirmishing in front of Forts Lincoln and Stevens, the great body of our forces was quietly gathering up the rich booty of the country and sending it away to some secure point. The gain to the country by this invasion, coupled as it is with such insignificant loss, will prove incalculable.

We learn from one of our wounded officers, says the Richmond Sentinel, that in the fight at Monocacy, our total loss in killed, wounded and missing was between 4 and 500. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was about 1100, besides the loss of 700 prisoners, who were brought, with others captured at different points, to this side of the Potomac.

Our forces retired from before Washington on the 13th. On the 14th our cavalry defeated the enemy's cavalry near Poolesville, and the last of the Confederate forces crossed to the Virginia side of the river the same day.

Five thousand horses and twenty-five hundred beeves were among the captures safely brought out.—*Petersburg Express.*

Trouble Brewing in Kentucky.—News of a startling character has reached this city from Louisville, Ky. From private and trustworthy sources we learn that a collision between the people of that city and a colored regiment which had been stationed there was imminent. The officer in command of the negroes was ordered by the young men of Louisville to withdraw his regiment within twelve hours, and in the event of his non-compliance with their demand, they would be driven out. Our informant states that he had not heard of the result. The young men were arming with the intention of carrying their threat into execution, in the event of the colored regiment not being withdrawn. We also learn, from the same authority, that Gen. Boyle and Provost Marshal Mundy, both of whom had up to within the last six or seven weeks, been staunch supporters of the Federal Government, have been arrested on a charge of using treasonable language. They had, it appears, resigned their positions, upon being ordered to the front.—*N. Y. News.*

Yankee Protectors.—The New York Times rejoices that Gen. Washburne, of Memphis, is placing a number of Confederates in conspicuous positions on each train of cars to or from that city, to secure non-molestation by the Confederate soldiers. It calls these victims "railway protectors."

Fall Circuit.—The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the circuit as follows:

1. Edenton, Judge Howard.
2. Newbern, Judge Shipp.
3. Raleigh, Judge Saunders.
4. Hillsboro, Judge French.
5. Wilmington, Judge Gilliam.
6. Salisbury, Judge Heath.
7. Morganton, Judge Osborne.
8. Mountain, Judge Bynum.

WAR NEWS.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 21.—The yankees are showing themselves in large force, are unremittingly active in strengthening their lines, and have mounted new guns.

PETERSBURG, July 22.—There was brisk artillery firing all last night, and rapid musketry skirmishing this morning until noon, when the quiet is almost perfect. Our losses in the whole affair are very slight.

The Valley Fight.—RICHMOND, July 22.—It is reported that in the fight at Snicker's Gap we captured 4 pieces of artillery and 800 prisoners.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, July 20.—The enemy made a strong demonstration yesterday and this morning on our right, near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right this afternoon at Peach Tree creek, near Chattahoochee. In a few minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 33d New Jersey and about 300 prisoners were captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss was not heavy, mostly all slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stephens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally. Maj. Preston, formerly of Gen. Johnston's staff, was killed.

Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry under Gen. Wheeler drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur yesterday evening.

Reynolds' Arkansas brigade which crossed Peach Tree creek drove the enemy back, taking 2 stands of colors and 130 prisoners. The troops are in fine spirits.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, July 22.—The Richmond Examiner has received a New York Herald of the 19th.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out 500,000 men. If not forthcoming within 50 days a draft will be enforced. The Herald says the proclamation is too late.

The Herald says that Sec'y Fessenden's negotiations with the Banks have resulted in nothing, and the prospect for the Treasury Dep't looks badly. Gold closed on the 18th at 262½.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st contains nothing of interest from Grant's or Sherman's armies. A Harrisburg telegram says that the rebel raiders were overtaken at Snicker's Gap and 300 wagons captured. The Gazette says the story is not confirmed at Washington. There is a report that Stanton, Sec'y of War, has resigned. Gold closed at 262½.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, July 22.—Northern papers bring European advices to the 6th inst.

In the British House of Commons Mr. D'Israeli had moved a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry, but after long speeches by Mr. Cobden and others the debate was postponed. Earl Malmesbury is to move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Foreign advices are to the 10th. After a very bitter debate on the 7th and 8th, the House of Commons voted down Mr. D'Israeli's resolution of censure of the Ministry by 18 majority. The similar resolution offered by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords was passed by 9 majority.

The Confederate loan has advanced and is quoted at 70.

Sheridan off again.—It was mentioned, a day or two since, that a body of the enemy's cavalry had gone in the direction of Suffolk. From information received yesterday, it is believed that Sheridan, with three of his brigades, has gone to Norfolk and embarked for Washington.

Richmond Sentinel.

Kentucky.—We learn from Chaplain Cameron, of Gen. Morgan's command, who accompanied the recent expedition into Kentucky, that throughout the section traversed by our cavalry, indications of a disposition and readiness of the people to raise the standard of open resistance to the Federal power whenever a Confederate army within their borders give them assurance of permanent support, were apparent to a most gratifying extent. Our informant is convinced by what he saw of the disposition of the people of Kentucky, that the late proclamation of Lincoln, establishing martial law over the State, was occasioned by no idle apprehensions on the part of the Federal Administration.—*Richmond Examiner.*

From Newbern.—We learn that greenbacks are selling in Newbern at *ten for one* in hard money. Flour is twenty-five dollars per barrel there, and fresh beef fifty cents per pound. All kinds of produce were rapidly advancing, while greenbacks were as rapidly on the decline.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Promotions in North Carolina Regiments.—James H. Wood, of Rowan, to be Colonel of the 4th regiment, *vice* Grimes, promoted.

Edwin A. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th regiment, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Robert V. Cowan, of Iredell, to be Colonel of the 33d, *vice* Avery, deceased.

William P. Roberts, of Gates, to be Colonel of the 2d cavalry, *vice* Andrews, deceased.

Ral. Conservative.

Railroad Freights.—We learn from a stockholder of the North Carolina Railroad, just returned from the annual meeting of the Company at Raleigh, that a resolution was introduced and passed ordering a correspondence to be opened with other Railroad Companies in the South for the purpose of concerting measures to separate Railroad Companies from the Southern Express Co. In other words, to have all the freight carried over the Roads carried on the Road account.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Baltimore American puts the whole yankee loss in the battle of Monocacy at 1,500, of whom 600 were taken prisoners. The same paper says: "The rebels, of course, destroyed the fine iron railroad bridge recently constructed over the Monocacy in the place of the one destroyed in the first rebel raid two years ago."

Bank of Fayetteville,
JUNE 29, 1864.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

45-14tet*11] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

SCYTHE BLADES.

THERE have been received at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Scythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested, a preference will be given to those counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18, 1864. 51-4t

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be $10 00 a year, and of the Semi-Weekly $15 00 And in the same proportion for shorter periods than a year.

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the prices of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more thousands than we can conveniently supply with the limited means at our disposal, and that we desire—as a relief from mechanical labors which have become too great for us—a diminution rather than an increase of our list, we would much prefer to reduce prices, especially at this time of scarcity of money. But a late, very large advance in the price of paper, which increases our expenses many thousands of dollars a year, requires the step. It is true that other expenses have increased and are increasing—telegraphic dispatches, for instance, which cost us several thousand dollars a year—but we would have borne these additions. The additional cost of paper we could not stand at our old and comparatively low prices.

JULY 11, 1864.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—For the second time during the few days of his command, Gen. Hood is able to report a success, this time amounting to an important victory, with 2,000 prisoners, 25 pieces of artillery, 7 stands of colors, and last, not least, 500 wagons with supplies. However much some Editors may be demoralised by the change of commanders, the army is evidently all right.

We expect soon to hear of something important in a new quarter, which may embarrass Sherman by a "fire in his rear."

The latest Northern news is interesting. Cabinet dissensions and public discontent at the new call for troops are good signs for us.

The correspondence between three Southern gentlemen and Horace Greeley is a strange incident. It is not stated whether there was any authority for the movement or not. The standing of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, and their known relations to President Davis, would justify the supposition that they were officially authorized. It seems that Lincoln will listen to no terms short of a return to the despised and hated yankee Union, and the abolition of slavery. What will Holden and his followers say to that?

THE ELECTION.—On Thursday next, the 28th inst., the soldiers in the army, whether within or without the State, will be entitled to vote for Governor, and for Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of their respective counties, provided they would be qualified to vote in those counties if at home as citizens. On Thursday week, the 4th of August, the election will be concluded by the voting of the people in the State.

We have no shadow of doubt about the result of the election. It would be deeply humiliating if we were obliged to entertain a supposition that the people of North Carolina would discard a patriot and statesman like Gov. Vance, and substitute a political trickster like W. W. Holden. Compare the men: Gov. Vance has ever been a true man, consistent in his political principles, always a Whig until the war obliterated old parties, and then a Confederate only, showing his faith by his works, entering the army at once as a private, and remaining in it in the positions to which he was promoted till the people called him to the Executive chair. Holden began life in 1840 as a log-cabin Whig, making speeches for Harrison and writing eulogies of Clay. Not "getting on" at this, he abandoned the Whig party, and, as "one renegade is worse than ten Turks," he became, as the organ of the Democratic party, the most bitter reviler of Clay and all the ablest and most virtuous of his former party friends. From being praised by him as a demi-god, Clay was denounced by him as a gambler, and murderer, and such like. When Mr. Clay died Holden praised him again, and recently he has unblushingly admitted that his abuse of one of these distinguished Whigs (Gov. Graham) was merely "for party purposes." So it was doubtless in regard to them all. Who can rely upon a man who thus in effect admits that he did not believe what he said in his own paper, but that he only said it for party purposes? Pursuing this view of his course, we find Holden a candidate for the office of Governor before a Convention of the Democratic party at Charlotte in 1858. Failing to get the nomination, and then failing in 1860 to be elected State Printer, he turned upon his Democratic friends with a malignity even greater than that which had marked his conduct to his old Whig friends. The approaching culmination of his long labors to bring about secession showed him that the people were opposed to secession. His secession "principles" at once gave way and he became an anti-secessionist, even denying at one time that he ever had been a secessionist. He ran as the candidate of the anti-secessionists in Wake. When Lincoln's Proclamation summoned us all to war, he became a war man, was again a candidate, was elected to the Convention, voted in that body for secession, voted us into the war and into the Southern Confederacy, and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain these his votes. He remained a war man for about two years, encouraging—(by *words*, not by *deeds*, for he never entered the army as Vance did)—the government, the soldiers and the people in its prosecution by appeals, apparently patriotic, to fight the war till we triumphed and secured our independence, urging that we could not with honor or safety cease to fight or make overtures for peace so long as the foot of an invader was upon our soil. At the end of two years he changed again. He became aware that everybody desired peace, and thereupon set up to be the leader of a new party—a peace party—hoping that at last the great object of his inordinate ambition might be attained—that as every body was for peace, everybody would vote to make the man Governor who pretended that *he* could do more than any one else to obtain it. *He* knows that he has no power to move a finger towards peace; that if he were a dozen Governors no peace could be made, or even negotiations for peace commenced, till Lincoln's consent is obtained. And he knows that Lincoln, instead of inclining to peace, would be encouraged, if he were elected, to prosecute the war. But he thinks that there are thousands, less sensible than himself, who may be gulled by their own desires for peace and his professions of ability to obtain it. And so he next sets in to ridiculing and reviling "the last dollar and the last man" men—that is, himself. He eats all his own words about the dishonor of offering to negotiate while the foot of an invader is on our soil. He encourages the yankees and discourages the Confederates. His Editorials are printed in the yankee papers and in Extras and scattered by the million over the yankee States, to encourage the yankee men to volunteer, the yankee soldiers to fight, the yankee capitalists to lend their money, on the supposition that North Carolina was about to go back into the vile yankee Union. And the conclusion was a most natural one. The Standard was filled with the writings of Holden and his friends in bitter denunciation of the Confederate administration, in discouraging views of the hoplessness of our cause, and in open declarations of a desire for the "constitution as it is and the Union as it was." While these contents of the Standard are thus circulated by the million at the North, no paper copies them at the South. While they encourage the North, they are only calculated to discourage the South.

During the two years of which we have spoken, the first of the war, Holden fastened himself on to a new party, the "Conservative party," composed mainly of old whigs, by whom his abuse of his old Democratic friends was highly relished. The selfish purpose of this change was not so apparent at first. The public only saw that he vilified Bragg, and Reid, and Ellis, and Person, and others, his old Democratic cronies, and praised Graham and Vance and such life-long whigs. He used Gov. Vance's immense personal popularity until he supposed that he had transferred it to himself, and then—change once more—he became his bitter reviler, as we believe he had long been his bitter enemy. From the day that Col. Vance wrote his letter of acceptance of the public demand that he should be a candidate for Governor, on the 15th of June 1862, and addressed that letter to the Editors of the Observer, we think that Holden has been the enemy of Gov. Vance. He pretended friendship just so long as was necessary to perfect his own ambitious schemes. This Spring he supposed his time had come. His vanity persuaded him that his arrangements were perfect to supplant Gov. Vance, that the people and the soldiers would desert the Governor and vote for himself. How little foundation there is for this supposition may be inferred from the fact that in every instance in which he or his other organ has named a prominent gentleman as his supporter, that gentleman has denied the soft impeachment and declared for Vance. As with these leading gentlemen, who are so influential as to be specially named, so it will be found as to the great mass of the people. The intelligence of the State is *for* Vance and *against* Holden—for the man who has confessedly made the best Governor in the Confederacy, who has clothed our soldiers and fed their families and made millions for the State treasury by his sagacious blockade operations, who has upheld the Laws of his State and of the Confederacy, who has fought for our independence, spoken for it and written for it, and is ready to die for it;—and against the man who never did anything for the cause except to give it *words, words, words*, and who abandoned the cause as soon as it seemed to look gloomy—the very moment that a brave and true-hearted man would seize to brace himself up against despondency and desertion. The times require a true man, a consistent man, a brave man; not one who is afraid to face the people of any part of the State; not one who, when danger is far off, cries out, "Let them come on! I am ready for them!" and when they do come, gets out of his own back door, and into the back door of a place of safety, leaving his property and his family at the mercy of a mob. The times, we say, require a man of different stamp from all this—such a man as Gov. Vance has proven himself to be, not such a man as W. W. Holden has proven *himself* to be.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are gratified to learn that the exercises of this venerable Institution have opened for the present session as favorably as could reasonably have been anticipated. It is a trying period, however, with that as with all such institutions. Some have succumbed to the difficulties of the times; others maintain a lingering existence. We hope, for the lasting honor and advantage of our State, that no failure will be permitted here. The Faculty should be supported and kept together, so that when we are again blessed with peace they may be ready to receive the throng of young men who will resort there for knowledge. Their salaries should be raised to enable them to live decently. Such has been the liberal course of employers of all kinds, from the day laborer to the officers of those soulless corporations, the Banks. Wages and salaries have been raised from 100 to 500 per cent. How is it with the gentlemen of the University—distinguished as gentlemen and for intellect? We do not know certainly, but fear, from what we have heard of private arrangements that some of them have been driven to, that they have not been treated with equal liberality. Perhaps it may only be necessary to remind the Board of Trustees that even the Banks have doubled, and sometimes more than doubled, the salaries of their officers. They have trenched upon their reserved funds to do this. Why should not the University be equally liberal—nay, equally just? We lately had great pleasure in learning that within the past quarter of a century, since 1837, there have been added to the institution buildings, apparatus, library, and other things of permanent value, costing more than $75,000, without any diminution of capital, or moneyed investment. In other words, the net earnings have exceeded $3000 a year, at the same time that 8 to 10 beneficiaries have been educated each year, without charge for tuition or room-rent. Besides which the entire other expenses of a large proportion of these beneficiaries have been defrayed by the two Literary Societies.

These are pleasant results for contemplation. The blessings of many a young man, who might otherwise have remained in ignorance, rest upon the Institution and the Societies which have thus given him the means "to climb the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar." But whilst thus liberal to the youths, let not the venerable Faculty want for the support to which their labors, their acquirements, and their characters, entitle them.

A SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—It will be seen from the annexed correspondence that Judge Shepherd will address the people in this town on Tuesday, August 2d:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 21, 1864.

Hon J. G. Shepherd: A number of your fellow citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland, without regard to party distinction, would be glad to hear you speak upon the public questions and political affairs of the country, and request you to address them at such a time as will suit your convenience. Respectfully,

W G Broadfoot, Jas A MacRae, Henry L Myrover, N A Stedman, Sam'l J Hinsdale, C E Leete, R K Bryan, Wm Bow, K A Black, J M McGowan, Capt & A Q M, Jos Utley, D McLaurin, D Anderson, G W Williams, W A Rose, I B Hawley, Duncan Shaw, Jas N Smith, Jos G Godfrey, W C McDuffie, D J McAlister, K M C Williamson, Jonathan Evans, W Draughon, J R Underwood, J H Roberts, A A McKethan, W J Anderson, John H Cook, Aug W Steel, Thomas McDaniel, P Taylor, H A McSwain, Benj F Fesgarden, M C Lamont, W G Matthews, Neill R Blue, G W Wightman, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 21.

Messrs. W. G. Broadfoot, J. A. McRae, Henry L. Myrover, and others: Gentlemen: Your letter of this date has been received, inviting me "to speak upon the public questions and political affairs of the country." In accepting this invitation, I regret that I cannot name an earlier day than Tuesday, the second day of August. Pressing engagements to speak before the people of Harnett county until the 30th of this month, will forbid me to make an appointment at Fayetteville earlier than the above named day.

With much respect, I am yours,

J. G. SHEPHERD.

A SURE TEST.—Stronger than all certificates—however conclusive these may be, or however respectable their makers—as to Mr. Holden's feelings and designs towards the Confederate States, is the evidence furnished by his paper, the Raleigh Standard. We need not re-state this, but we ask every one of his readers to look at his paper and judge. And here is the test which every man can apply: If I read no other paper than the Raleigh Standard with what nation would I conclude North Carolina to be at enmity? with the Confederate States, or with the United States?

If any body can find anything in the Raleigh Standard really indicating hostility to any government except that of the Confederate States, or to any individuals except citizens of the Confederate States, he has keener sight than we have, and we think we read the Standard pretty thoroughly.

ANOTHER OF MR. HOLDEN'S ROMANCES.—In the last Standard Mr. Holden says that the Observer, the Watchman and the Patriot were Destructive in their proclivities in 1862, "had committed themselves to Mr. Johnston for Governor," and were only detached from his support by Mr. Holden's shrewd devices. The other papers named can speak for themselves. Mr. Holden knows that his statement in relation to the Observer is utterly untrue, without the shadow of a shade of foundation. Mr. Holden has manufactured this statement just as he manufactured, *forged*, an "extract" from the Journals of the House of Commons, which Journals we do not suppose he ever laid his eyes upon. They have not been printed, and when Mr. Holden wrote his "extract," the manuscript copy of Mr. Stanly (Clerk of the late Session) was 60 miles from Raleigh.

MORE REPUDIATION OF THE TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.—The Raleigh Conservative has the renunciation of John G. Moser and W. C. Faucett of Alamance county, J. E. Johnson of Chatham county, and L. F. Bradshaw and Joshua Miller of Rowan, all of whom had been seduced into the treasonable Holden-yankee association of "H. O. A's." Let all others follow the example of these repentant members.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—Mr. Henry E. Colton has presented to us a bottle of pure Brandy, distilled exclusively from the Blackberry. It is strong, but palatable. The wholesomeness of the blackberry, in every form, is well known, and we hope that this brandy, of which Mr. Colton expects to make some barrels, will be of great service medicinally.

HOW TO MAKE NEWSPAPERS CHEAP.—A subscriber in Richmond county adds a postscript to a letter just received from him, as follows:—

"I can suggest a plan by which you could afford the Observer cheaper, instead of raising the price. Just become a candidate for Governor, and you can afford to send it for nothing, and pay postage. There are any number of Standards coming here as cheap as that."

We can assure our correspondent that the "remedy is worse than the disease."

POLITICS IN ORANGE.—A letter from a friend in Orange county gives us the gratifying information that—

"Capt. Berry is running without opposition for the Senate, and Samuel F. Phillips and W. N. Patterson, without dangerous opposition for the Commons. All our candidates I understand advocate the re-election of Gov. Vance. His majority will be large."

ANSON COUNTY POLITICS.—A subscriber at Cedar Hill writes as follows:

"I feel quite buoyant as to the result of the Gubernatorial election. I think Mr. Holden—"Dear Holden"—had better pack up traps and start for Lincolndom, and eke out the balance of his days among his friends."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., July 21, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: We see that Gov. Vance is to speak in Lumberton on Saturday the 30th inst. We are making arrangements to have him here on Monday, 1st of August, our County Court. We will send to Lumberton for him, and he can speak on Monday and go down on the Steamer Hurt to Wilmington in the evening and be there as soon as if he would go down on the train from Lumberton. We are anxious for him to visit our County. MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, July 21, 1864.

E. J. Hale & Sons—Gentlemen: Having just returned home from the town of Rockingham, to which place I had gone "to hear the candidates," I now sit down to give you a true relation of matters and things.

In the Senate, we have Giles Leitch and Mr McQueen from the lower end of Richmond, both open and warm supporters of Gov. Vance.

For Sheriff, we have Jno. Long and A. McNeill, the latter an open and warm advocate for Gov. Vance; the former declined to define his position.

In the Commons, we have that high-toned, chivalrous gentleman and christian hero, Capt. B. F. Little, the warm supporter of Gov. Vance, opposed by O. H. Dockery, who has come out openly and unqualifiedly the supporter of Holden, because, he says, Holden is for peace.

After the speaking was concluded, there was a call for Col. John W. Cameron, who responded to the call in a speech of one hour, and of all the excoriations a man ever got, "Bill Holden," as the Col. called him, was the worst used-up man

Upon this Gen. Dockery, without any solicitations, asked to make a talk. The General openly advocated the election of Holden, because he was a better peace man than Gov. Vance.

When asked how it was possible that he could support a man for Governor who had no greater regard for truth than Holden had, the General coolly replied, that he admitted that Holden would lie, for he had told lies on him and prevented his election for Governor, when beaten by Gov. Bragg; but, says the General, the most of the candidates for the Gubernatorial chair will lie, for, says he, I tried to beat one myself, and he told lies. When this reply was made, you could see by the countenances of a large portion of the audience that they would not support no man who had as little regard for truth as "Bill Holden" has proven himself to have, and as the General himself admitted.

From what I saw and heard Capt. Little will be elected, but the General and his son will make a powerful effort. ONE PRESENT.

MARRIED,

In Greensboro', N. C., 14th inst., Col. JOHN A. GILMER, 27th N. C. T. to Miss SALLIE L., daughter of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's father in Chatham county, evening of the 14th inst., by C. C. Tally, Esq., Mr. NOAH R. SMITH, Co. E, 26th N. C. T., to Miss EMILY J. SHIELDS, daughter of Rob't Shields, Esq.

In Moore county, 21st inst., by Elias Maness, Esq., Mr. ROBARTES HUSSEY to Miss MARY, daughter of Capt. John Ritter.

Miss M. E. SCOVELL

WILL re-open her SCHOOL in the Academy at Lumberton, for a session of 20 weeks, Aug. 31, 1864.

Tuition in Common English,	$40 00
" in Higher "	45 00
" in Latin, French and Drawing, each,	15 00
" in Painting, Wax Fruit and Flowers, do.	20 00
" in Music with use of Piano,	45 00

☞ Tuition charged from date of entrance and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness

Tuition at old rates if paid in provision at old prices

July 21 53-3tpd

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a Lady to teach a Family School None but a good English Scholar need apply. Address CALVIN VESTAL,

Oakland, Chatham county, N. C.

July 20 51*4t

Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are earnestly requested to attend A. ROYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove July 20 52 6tpd

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4 tf

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Glorious News from Georgia!—ATLANTA, July 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our left under Gen. Stewart with great vigor. They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge them. Our troops left their breastworks, charged with great gallantry, and drove the enemy from two lines of their entrenchments, inflicting immense slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners, and 22 pieces of artillery.

Among their killed are Gen. McPherson, (shot through the heart,) Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, and (yankee) Gen. Hood. Gen. Gresham lost a leg.

Gen. Hardee, having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear, doing great execution. Fighting still continues.

RICHMOND, July 23.—The following official dispatch was received at noon to-day:—

"HEADQ'RS, ATLANTA, July 22, 10 P. M.—The army shifted its position, fortifying on Peach Tree Creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed line of battle around the city.

Gen. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day about 1 o'clock. He drove the enemy from his breastworks, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 5 stands of colors. Cheatham also attacked the enemy, capturing 6 pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to-day, capturing his camp.

"Our loss is not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker was killed. Brig. Generals Smith, Gist and Mercer were wounded. Prisoners report that Gen. McPherson was killed.

"Our troops fought with great gallantry.

J. B. HOOD, General.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Gen. Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. 2000 prisoners, (including 75 officers) 25 pieces of artillery, and 7 stands of colors have been brought in. The loss on either side is not yet known. Ours was severe in officers, comparatively.

There are quiet signs this morning. There is some little skirmishing on our left.

Late News from the United States.—RICHMOND, July 24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 22d inst. was received to-night.

The Gazette contains a correspondence of Messrs. Clay of Ala., Holcombe of Va., and Geo. N. Sanders, with Horace Greeley, in reference to Peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greeley applied to Lincoln, who sent documents saying that he would consider peace propositions based upon the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, enclosing a letter to Greeley, repel the conditions proposed by Lincoln.

A fuller report of the correspondence will be sent to-morrow.

The Washington correspondent of the World says that Stanton [Sec'y of War] and Blair [P. M. Gen'l] have not been on speaking terms for some time past. Since the late raid Blair has charged Stanton and Gen. Halleck with incompetency, and was so abusive that Halleck sent a remonstrance to Lincoln. How the matter will end is not known, but it is believed that Stanton will resign.

The Tribune's correspondent says that in private conversation Lincoln recognized the elements of dissatisfaction produced by the new call for troops, but stated most emphatically that the men were needed and must be had. Should he fail, he would go down with colors flying.

From Petersburg.—We have to report another quiet day along the lines. Parties just from Prince George, say that some important movement is evidently on foot in the yankee army, but they are so restricted as to be unable to form any idea of what it is. It is the impression that large bodies of the enemy have been recently moved in the direction of City Point. The yankees have left neither horses nor crops, and but a small supply of provisions on the farms within their reach in Prince George. Their forage parties spare nothing that can be of any use to the citizens.

It is thought that Grant may be massing his troops near the river for the purpose of throwing them suddenly and rapidly across into Chesterfield, and assault our lines there before Gen. Lee's could confront him. If he should attempt such a movement, he would, as he has ever done in this campaign, find the ubiquitous Lee in his front, ready to meet and repulse him.—*Pet. Express, 21st.*

The profound quiet which has prevailed around the lines during the past three days, has attracted the attention of both soldier and civilian. The prevailing impression seems to be that we have now the calm which generally precedes the storm, and that the storm of battle will soon burst upon us with great fury.

The idea that the enemy was contracting his lines by withdrawing his forces from our right, which gained much currency Wednesday, was effectually dissipated yesterday, by the clearly ascertained fact, that he still confronted us on every portion of the lines, with increased rather than diminished forces. Other movements of the enemy indicate that he is placing heavier guns in position, and increasing the number of his batteries.

The recent rains have contributed greatly to the comfort of our men in the trenches.

We now have positive information that Grant is not dead. A prisoner taken near City Point night before last and brought safely into our lines, states that if the great defeated has died he has yet to be informed of it. The prisoner stated that the first time he heard it hinted, was from his captors.

Ib., 22d.

From the Valley.—Passengers by the Central railroad last evening, say that the enemy, under Hunter, who, together with his own, has all of Sigel's old command, is closely watching the movements of Early, the exact whereabouts of whose main force they were at last accounts unable to determine. The affair at Snicker's ferry convinced them that a pretty strong force was certainly at that point, but the result did not leave them sufficient opportunity to ascertain the full extent of it.

Richmond Examiner, 22d.

Official News.—Official despatches were received yesterday, which state the following:

The enemy are certainly evacuating the Trans-Mississippi, we suppose with a view of reinforcing Sherman.

A raid upon the railroad between Montgomery and West Point was promptly met by our forces, who gave the yankees a genteel drubbing.

Richmond Whig, 22d.

Death of the Commander of Fort Sumter.—The Charleston papers of Thursday bring accounts of the death of Captain John C. Mitchell, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding in Fort Sumter. He died on Wednesday about 5 P. M., after lingering a few hours, from a wound inflicted by a shell. Captain Mitchell was a son of John Mitchell.

Expected Raid on the frontier of Maine.—NEW YORK, July 15.—The Commercial has a Washington dispatch stating that Gov. Corry, of Maine, has telegraphed to the President to send two gunboats to Eastport as a raid is expected on the frontier by rebels from New Brunswick. The President is said to have telegraphed to New York to dispatch vessels immediately.

Augusta, Maine, July 15.—The American Consul at St. John's, N. B., notified Gov. Corry that a small gang of Southern emigrants and sympathizers left St. John's on Wednesday night, to commit depredations on the frontiers of Maine. There is possibly some foundation for the story, but the raiders will be more likely to get into jail than anywhere else if they demonstrate in this section.

Rain.—Several fine showers have fallen in this vicinity recently. Vegetation is doing remarkably well. Corn is promising. The wheat crop, which has proved excellent, has pretty nearly all been harvested and garnered.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS.—See advertisement. Correspondents are desired to adhere strictly to the rules. Otherwise letters will not be forwarded.

DIED,

Yesterday, Sunday morning, FLORENCE, daughter of J. C. and Margaret J. Poe, aged 1 year and 7 months.

In Randolph county, 12th July, Gen. ALEXANDER GRAY, in the 96th year of his age.

At Smithville, on Saturday the 9th inst., JOHN K. HAUGHTON, aged 19 years, second son of John H. Haughton, Esq., of Pittsboro', N. C.

The announcement of the death of the subject of this brief notice will carry sorrow to a large circle of friends and relatives. Modest and retiring in his disposition, gentle and amiable, he was universally beloved by all who knew him. At the commencement of this war he was pursuing his studies at the University of the State, and though exempt from service not only from his years but from other causes, he cast aside his books and joined the army as a private. He was assigned to duty in the Signal Corps at Smithville, and by his prompt and cheerful performance of his duties soon won the esteem and affection of all with whom he was associated. Unselfish and unassuming, willing to serve his country in any capacity, his death has added another name to the long roll of youthful martyrs who have given their lives to her cause. Let the dust lie softly upon him, for a generous and unselfish heart has ceased to beat. Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 25

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4 to 4 25 Pork 2 50. Lard $4 to 4 50
Beef 2 00 to 2 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 6 00
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—18 00 to 35 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $150 to $175
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Shucks 12 50.
Grain—Corn $25 Wheat $25 to $30. Rye 20 00.
Oats $10. Peas 18 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 17 00, Sole 15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00. Apple Brandy 50 00.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $8 to $10 bush; sweet $10 to 12 50.
Rice 65 to 75 Sugar 9 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Tar—Scrapes 4 4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt—Sales by quantity 25 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 4 00 to 5 00.

Corrected by E L PEMBERTON.

E. J. HALE & SONS:—Please give the enclosed correspondence one insertion in the Observer.

J. McCORMICK.

HARNETT COUNTY, July 22, 1864.

Dr. John Small:—Dear Sir: A certain paper-writing was brought forwarded by Gen. A. D. McLean at Flea Hill in Cumberland county on the 19th inst., with the declaration *that you had sworn to it.* You will greatly oblige by giving me your written statement as to the correctness of the charge.

Yours in haste, J. McCORMICK.

HARNETT COUNTY, July 22, 1864.

Dr. John McCormick:—Dear Sir: Yours of this day received. The paper-writing alluded to in your note was *not sworn to, as the paper itself will show.* It is due to Gen. McLean that I should state, that I believe he was not aware of the fact.

Truly yours, JOHN SMALL.

The friends of Lieut.

JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd2tte

CAMP 63D REG'T N. C. T., DINWIDDIE CO., VA., July 1st, 1864.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Harnett.

A REPORT having been circulated that I had withdrawn my name from before the people as a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett, I deem it necessary to state to my friends at home and my companions in the Army, that it is not true, and that I am still a candidate for that office and would be very thankful for their support.

50*8tpdj SAM'L D PIPKIN.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Robeson County.

AT the solicitation of many friends, soldiers and citizens, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. I am a private in Co G, 24th Reg't N. C. T. I volunteered the 1st of May 1862, and have been with my Co. ever since I was a Union man up to the time of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation. Since that time I have been an earnest advocate of Southern independence. I am in favor of Z. B Vance as Governor of N. C. I am in favor of peace—an honorable peace, but in my estimation nothing short of a final separation between the North and South—and an acknowledgment by our enemies of our independence—would be an honorable peace. If I am elected, I will do all in my power to procure that desirable object, viz: Southern Independence.

Fellow-Citizens, should you see fit to elect me, I promise to do all in my power to promote the welfare, the comfort and the honor of both citizen and soldier.

Very respectfully, DAVID BETHUNE.

July 21 5t*wtu

BLADEN COUNTY.

Fellow-Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens of the County of Bladen.

THROUGH the solicitation of many, I at this late hour, have become a candidate to represent you in the Commons of your next Legislature. Confidently expecting your support, I pledge my best efforts to promote your every interest. In answer to the many questions that may arise, I will say that I am in favor of Peace! Peace!! an early and *honorable* Peace! One that will secure to us and our posterity the rights of our homes and our firesides, even to the latest period of time. ROBT. B CAIN,

Co. H. 36th Reg't N. C Troops.

July 12 52 3tpd

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers:—

I am no longer a candidate for Sheriff of Chatham. There were seven candidates in the field for that office, five of whom are for Z B Vance and two for W. W. Holden. I honestly believe that I was the strongest man in the field who declared for Gov. Vance and I believe that a majority of the people of Chatham will concur with me in that opinion, but being unable to compromise the difficulty and unwilling to suffer a defeat, I have concluded to withdraw from the canvass.

W. G ALBRIGHT.

Siemon Grove, Chatham, July 14. 1t

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please announce in your paper that I am no candidate for the next Legislature.

I have declined being a candidate; I am for Z. B. Vance for re election. The Vance ticket in Chatham are Mr E Strauzen for the Senate, Messrs James Headen, Joseph Headen and Wm. P. Hadley for the Commons. Very respectfully yours,

J. C. KIRKMAN, M. D.

July 16. 1t

Flag of Truce Letters.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE. Richmond, Va., July 1st, 1864.

1. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be inclosed in a separate envelope and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter allowed to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency. These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.

ROB'T OULD. Agent of Exchange.

[O. Brief.]

W. H. HATCH, Capt and A. A. G.

July 13. 52 6t

BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Million Confederate Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THESE Bonds present the greatest inducements for investment. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by imperishable duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for customs dues. Apply to ALLEN S. GIBBES,

Agent Treasury Department.

July 13. 61-tf

VANCE TICKETS,

To be had at this Office.

Negro Woman at Auction.

ON Thursday next the 28th inst, will be sold at Auction,

1 Negro Woman 38 years of age, good cook, washer and ironer. At same time will be sold 1 Rockaway, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Side Board, Bureau, Crocks, Jars, &c JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 23 1t

NEGRO GIRL AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, 28th inst, will be sold at auction, one likely Negro Girl 9 years old

J H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 25 1t

TO RENT.

THE 3 story brick building adjoining Geo McNeill's. A Suitable for a store and dwelling Apply to

J. W. POWERS.

July 14. 52-3w

For Sale on Consignment,

2 BBLS. PURE APPLE BRANDY, 4 years old.

H. McMILLAN.

July 25. 52 1tt

To the Voters of Cumberland and Harnett.

HAVING been nominated by a Convention of the citizens of Harnett county for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, I adopt this method, as the only available one, of informing you of my acceptance of the nomination, and hearty concurrence in the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

To those who have never read the proceedings of the Convention, I will say I am a Vance man, believing as I do that both the honor of the State and good of the service are bound up in his re-election. I have been connected with the service from the commencement of the war up to the present time; am not now, and never have been, subject to any Conscript act passed by the Confederate Congress. If elected, Gentlemen and Fellow-Soldiers, I will serve you to the best of my ability; if not, I shall cheerfully submit to your decision.

W M. McNEILL,

Lieut. Co. D, 3d N. C Cavalry,

Camp near Petersburg, Va.

July 9. 51-tc

NOTICE.

OWING to the interruption of the Mail lines between here and N. C., I have been deprived of my usual correspondence. Consequently I understand that the opinion of the people of Robeson county is that I am not a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Fellow-citizens and soldiers of Robeson county, I am a candidate for the above office. Election in August next. Any pains taken or influence used by my friends in order to secure my election will be thankfully received.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Co. D, 46th Reg't N. C. T., near Petersburg, Va.

June 28. 51-4tpd

Election in Robeson and Richmond!

The Confederate Ticket!!

FOR GOVERNOR,

Z. B. VANCE.

FOR THE SENATE.

Giles Leitch, Esq., of Robeson.

FOR THE COMMONS.

Thomas J. Horsley, Esq., of Lumberton.

Col. David Bethune, Co. G, 24th Reg't N. C. T.

Holden will not be supported, and while the loyal, patriotic and zealous citizens at home are considered deserving a representative of their own in our next Legislature, we are determined that our brave soldiers shall not be forgotten in the hour of choosing the others.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18. 1t

Moore and Montgomery.

FAIR HAVEN, July 15, 1864.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—I have the pleasure of stopping my card in the Observer. Montgomery has brought out a good man of the right stamp for the Senate, viz: Dr. J. M. Cromp, and I am going for him with a hearty good will.

HARRIS TYSOR.

51-2t

By the Governor of North Carolina,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to me that Henderson Jones, late of the County of Guilford, has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem. 52-2w

To the Friends of the Soldiers Throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT, RAILROAD BUREAU. RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages, thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Opinion of Judge Battle in the Habeas Corpus case of

EDWARD E. WALTON vs. T. H. CATLIN.

The writ of *recordari* in this case brings before the court for review the judgment of his Honor, the Chief Justice, pronounced in vacation in a proceeding on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The facts upon which the judgment was rendered are set forth in the petition of the applicant for the writ and the return of the officer, and they present the question whether the act of the Confederate Congress, approved the 5th day of January 1864, and entitled "An act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," is constitutional. The act is in these words:

"Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms: *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, nevertheless furnished substitutes."

The Chief Justice, in the opinion which he has filed as explanatory of the reasons upon which his judgment was founded, has asserted that the petitioner having, under the provisions of the act of April 16th 1862, furnished a substitute and obtained his discharge from military service, made a binding contract with the government, which Congress had no constitutional power to violate. The question thus presented upon the constitutionality of the act of January 1864 is invested with momentous importance, and has been argued before us with very great zeal and ability by the Counsel on both sides. I have given to the arguments all the consideration in my power, and will proceed to state the conclusion at which I have arrived and the reasons which have conducted me to it.

The governments which the emigrants from Great Britain established on this continent in the 16th and 17th centuries were largely imbued with the principles of the country from which they sprang. And even when, in the 18th century, they severed the bands which had connected them with the mother country and became free and independent States, the new governments which they formed, though differing widely from the old, still retained, particularly in their Legislative bodies, many of the attributes and much of the spirit of the nation from which they emanated. The source from which Legislative power was supposed to be derived in the nationalities of the western continent was very different from what it was in the Eastern, but the extent of power, except in the cases of a restriction by a written constitution, varied very little in the Legislatures of the free States of America from that of the parliament of Great Britain. It may aid us, then, in our investigations, to inquire what were the powers of the British Parliament, and what those of the several American States prior to the formation of the government of the United States, and subsequently of that of the Confederate States.

The power and jurisdiction of Parliament (says Mr. Justice Blackstone, quoting from Sir Edward Coke,) are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making, confirming, enlarging, restraining, abrogating, repealing, reviving and expounding of laws, concerning matters of all possible denominations, ecclesiastical or temporal, civil, military, maritime or criminal. * * * * It can, in short, do everything that is not naturally impossible, and therefore some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the "omnipotence of Parliament." In the exercise of these vast powers, we know that the Parliament claimed and acted upon the privilege of violating contracts, and of taking away vested rights, when it was deemed that the good of the country required it. An interesting instance of the latter kind is seen in the statute of 9 and 10 Vic. ch. 54, which opened the Court of Common Pleas to the practice of the Bar generally. Prior to the year 1834 the Sergeants at Law had had from time immemorial the exclusive privilege of practising pleading in that Court, but in that year His Majesty, King William 4th, issued a warrant under his sign manual to the Judges of the Court, commanding them to open it to all the other members of the Bar. The Judges did so, and the Sergeants, after acquiescing in the change for a few years, brought the matter to the attention of the court and questioned the authority of the crown to take from them a valuable exclusive privilege, which, from the very origin of the court, had been vested in them. After a solemn argument, the court decided against the power of the crown to do what the warrant had commanded; but admitted that it might be done by Parliament, (see 37 Eng. C. L. Rep. 388 and 392;) and it being a reform which the best interests of the country demanded, it was accomplished by the statute to which we have referred. It is but justice to the legislators of Great Britain to say, that though they possess this transcendent power, and have sometimes abused it, they have in the main been very solicitous to secure intact private rights, and to preserve inviolate the public faith.

We come now to the Legislatures of the American States, after they had gained their independence. When established by the people of their respective States, those bodies were invested at once with supreme Legislative power, except in the particulars in which the people themselves, assembled in Convention, had restricted them by written constitutions. *See Hoke vs. Henderson*, 4 Dev. Report 1. Among the powers which they claimed and exercised, was that of resuming granted lands, and of otherwise interfering with the obligations of executed and executory contracts. This is proved both by the political and judicial records of the country. The case of *Owings vs. Speed*, 5 Wheat. Rep. 420 (4 Curtis 608) is a striking one directly in point. The facts are succinctly set by the Reporter, but from the opinion of the Supreme Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the case will be seen as follows: The suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, to recover a lot of land lying in Bardstown. The plaintiff claimed under a patent issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1780. A part of the same land was claimed, in 1788, grounded on the Legislature of Virginia to other persons, and the defendant claimed under a verdict and judgment recovered for the latter, upon the ground that when the action in question was passed, the constitution of the United States had not been adopted, therefore the prohibition upon the States to pass laws violative of contracts contained in that constitution did not apply. Here there was a case where a parcel of land was lost in one person by a patent, which ground to another person, was taken from him and State that had issued the patent, and yet it was sustained by the highest court in the United States affirming a judgment, not of one of the State courts, but of a District court of the United States. That was one mode in which the obligation of a contract was violated. Another very common one was seen in the passage of laws by which "exemption laws and other property of no value to the creditor were made a bar in payment of debts; and the time of payments stipulated in the contract was extended." See *Sturgis vs. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheat. Rep. 122 (5 Curtis 3.) These instances show conclusively that the Legislatures of the different States, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, claimed the power to violate contracts whenever in their estimation the good of the State required, and the Courts felt constrained to sanction their acts by adjudications in favor of them.

Let us now see what powers were vested in the Congress of the United States. The Federal government was established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." To accomplish these all important objects, each State surrendered a portion of its sovereignty, and vested it in the new government. The attributes of sovereignty thus given up were those which concerned the foreign relations of the government. Taxes, we find among the enumerated powers of the Federal constitution the great ones to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies. These powers were essentially and absolutely necessary to enable the United States to take and maintain its stand among the nations of the world. By looking at the constitution, it will be seen that the powers are given with very few express restrictions, and with none implied except what are necessary to the continued existence of the State governments. Where it is said that the Federal government is one of limited powers, it is not to be understood as true in the sense that all its powers, as for instance the great powers of war and peace, of taxation and the regulation of commerce, are limited, but that the number of powers granted is limited. The proper expression, then, is that it is a government of *enumerated* powers, rather than that of one of *limited* powers. The truth of this as to the power of regulating commerce is remarkably demonstrated in the able and interesting exposition of the nature and extent thereof contained in the opinions of the Judges in the great case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. Rep. 1, (6 Curtis 1;) and as to the power of taxation, in the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the leading case of *McCulloch vs. State of Maryland*, 4 Wheat. Rep. 316, (4 Curtis 416.) But it is the war power of the Federal government which my argument requires me more particularly to consider. It is contained in the constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 10, par. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. This power is given in the most unlimited terms, the only restriction upon it being that it was liable to the control of the government by virtue of its right of *eminent domain*, or its power to command the services of all the arms-bearing population of the country. It cannot possibly escape the operation of one or the other of these two great prerogatives of government. Had it fallen under the first, then a just compensation would have been due to the owner; but being under the second, the constitution makes no such provision in his favor. It resembles, in the respect of being personal and inalienable, the right which a person may have in an office, and it is clearly established that when the necessities or the good of the country require it, the office may be abolished, though the effect of it will be that the officer will be deprived of the emoluments without any claim to compensation on that account. *Hoke vs. Henderson*, 4 Dev. 1; *Butler vs. Pennsylvania*, 10 How Rep 416. The necessities of a nation, as of an individual, have laws of their own, and that is the true meaning of the celebrated maxim, that "necessity has no law." It has a law but it is the law of exception. "Thou shalt not kill," is an injunction of the law, divine and human. Thou mayest kill in necessary defence of their own life, is a precept of the same law, of no less force than the other.

I have considered this case without adverting to the fact that Walton does not allege in his petition that he paid any money or other valuable consideration to his substitute to induce him to become such. If he were entitled to any compensation, then, it would be difficult to ascertain the *quantum*. But the view which I have taken of the case, renders it unnecessary for me to say any more on the subject. I have alluded to it only for the purpose of showing that I had not overlooked the allegations of the petition.

Having, as I hope, vindicated successfully the *power* of Congress to revoke whatever right or privilege Walton had acquired by his supposed contract with the government made under the sanction of the act of April 16th 1862, I will endeavor to show what was the true nature of the contract, if contract it were. Parties who enter into a contract, necessarily do so with reference to the existing law. If they use terms apparently absolute, but to which the law annexes a condition, such condition will of course be implied. The distinction mentioned in the books between express and implied conditions, and express and implied contracts, is founded upon this principle. So if one of the parties to the contract possesses the power (which under certain circumstances it will be its duty to exercise) to annul, the other party must necessarily be supposed to enter into the contract with the understanding that it may, under such circumstances, be annulled. The party having the power to annul must be taken to have reserved it, whether it be expressed in the terms of the contract or not, and the other party must be taken to have tacitly acquiesced in such reservation. Government is the only party which can have the right to annul a contract to which it is a party; and when the exigency arises which [requires] the avoidance—when it may be that the very salvation of the nation depends upon such avoidance—the government would be faithless to the great trust confided to it if it did not proceed fearlessly to the fulfilment of its duty. He who contends with the government, then, cannot complain that the government wields itself of its power to put an end to the contract in virtue of the condition impliedly annexed to it.

These considerations have led me to the conclusion that Congress had the constitutional power to pass the act of the 5th of January 1864, and that in doing so, it did not violate its faith with the principals of substitutes by calling them again into the military service of the country. In coming to this conclusion, I have not availed myself of the authority of adjudications made by the highest tribunals in several of our sister States; yet I think I might rightfully have done so. The law of Congress was intended to operate in each and all of the Confederate States. It would be unequal and therefore unjust that it should take effect in some of the States and not in others. The State courts have, upon writs of Habeas Corpus, taken concurrent jurisdiction with those of the Confederate States, to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, called the conscription acts; and with respect to them there ought to be as much uniformity of decision as is practicable. Impressed with this consideration, and knowing that the constitutionality of the act of the 5th January 1864 had been heretofore sustained by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in the case of *Burroughs vs. Peyton*, by the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of *Fitzgerald* and others, and by the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case *Ex parte Tate*, I should have been reluctant to have concurred in making a different decision. The judgment of his Honor, the Chief Justice, rendered in vacation, was given before either of the adjudications, to which I have referred, was made known, and of course he could not have been influenced by that weight of authority, which would now, were my convictions different from what they are, press upon me.

As my brother Mealy concurs in the conclusion at which I have arrived in this case, the Judgment, given by the Chief Justice in vacation, must be reversed with costs, and the petitioner, Edward E. Walton be surrendered to the custody of the defendant, T. H. Catlin.

Outrages in Caroline County, Va.—The following account of the villainous conduct of the yankees, says the Richmond Sentinel, is from the pen of one of the most estimable and patriotic ladies of Caroline:

I have thought frequently I would write and give you some account of the outrages committed by Sheridan and his gang of thieves. We had saved our horses from Grant's army, by sending them off, though one horse and a valuable negro man were captured after leaving home; but my husband escaped with his mules and my pet mare.

Our county suffered terribly from the enemy. Houses were sacked, all provisions taken, and ladies' clothes, jewelry, plate, &c., stolen. Some few of our neighbors saved a small portion of corn and meat by hiding it, but reserved it only for Sheridan and his gang, on the evening of the 15th June.

* * * Our meat house was soon rifled of its contents; all of my nice meat, fish, lard, butter, milk, flour, meal, wine, &c., were soon taken; my basement was soon filled with the vile, dirty creatures, and they stole almost everything—knives, spoons, plates, buckets, &c &c. Mary found they had left in one barrel about a peck of flour and a little meal; she seated herself on the barrel, and saved it notwithstanding their threats. She told them nothing but a bullet could move her from that flour. They could not find the harness, and we thus saved our carriage. They even took the bread that was rising for supper, but one of the negroes begged it from them. The servant's houses were all searched.

Our neighbors have all suffered. Father lost nearly everything. Some of our neighbors have lost all their negroes, all their horses, mules, cows, sheep, hogs, and all their provisions. The country is, indeed, desolate, but if we can whip them well, we will count our losses as nothing. I told the yankees they could take all we had, but I did not fear God would let me starve.

A sick yankee who had been left at our house by Grant told them we had nursed and fed him, but it had no effect. A lady heard one of the Generals give orders to sack the houses of citizens, and to take the men who would do it.

At Mrs. —— they found the wine used for the church. She told them what it was, and begged them to spare it; but they laughed, and called for others to "come and drink the blood of Christ."

I felt no fear of them, and let them know I was a stronger rebel than ever. They said "even the niggers here were secesh." A negro soldier said if he had his pistol "he would blow that old secesh woman's head off," referring to my aunt. I never listened to such horrid oaths, and such vile, low language. They had no human feeling, but were worse than wild beasts. The officers were no better than the men. My little boy (only two years old) was a heavy loser. They carried off his two colts; his pet lamb they killed before his eyes, and stole his cup, knife, and spoon. The little fellow ran in among the soldiers and horses, and caught a pet chicken and held on to it until they left.

A graduate of a certain college gave another the lie and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of the college heard of the dispute and sent for the youth, who told him he must fight. "Why?" inquired the mathematician. "He gave me the lie." "Very well—let him prove it. If he proves it, you did lie; and if he does not prove it, he lies. Why should you both get one another? Let him prove it."

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., June 25.

Messrs Editors: Since my last list of casualties furnished of the engagement at Riddle's Shop, we have had the great misfortune of losing the following on Wednesday, 22d inst, in an engagement about 3 miles south of this place, which you will please publish for the information of those who feel interested:

Field & Staff—Wounded: Col Jno Ashford, foot slight.

Co A—Killed: B W Mareddy. Wounded: Wm H Davis, groin severe—prisoner.

B—Killed: 1st Sgt R H Joyce. Wounded: Newton Charles, severe.

C—Killed: Marshall Vann. Wounded: R R Jackson, hip severe; Sgt J W Lindsay, arm slight, Ed Johnson, shoulder severe.

D—Wounded: Sgt N J Lewis, shoulder and leg severe.

E—Killed: R P Brooks. Missing: B J Bolton, Alex Bruton.

F—Wounded: Sgt N E Sigman, thigh severe; Alfred Sitzer, shoulder; M Cloniger, side slight; John Fox, arm amputated.

G—Killed: Sgt L W Morrison. Wounded: O H Lobber, mortally; W H Lackey, arm amputated.

H—Wounded: A S Gadd, arm amputated.

I—Killed: M S Beam. Wounded: W P Pannell, foot severe; E N Harrell, face slight.

Recapitulation.—Killed 6, wounded 15, wounded and missing 1, missing 2—total 28.

Very respectfully, &c., D. M. McINTIRE.
Adj: 38th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 5TH N. C. CAVALRY, June 4. 1864.

Casualties in 5th N. C. Cavalry since May 7th, 1864, Maj. Jas H McNeill, Commanding.

Co A. Capt McKellar, Comd'g—Killed: Henry Harrington, Caston G Baldwin. Wounded: Sgt O L Chesnutt, Corp Wm P Campbell. Privates P N Smith, W M Hybart, F R Rose, W A Matthews, E J Harrington, Neill McLeod, Kenneth McIver, Haywood Hargrove, S T Jackson.

B, Lt J J Moore, Comd'g—Killed: Corp W A Albritton, Privates Guilford Smith, Jno E Hill. Wounded: Sgt Jos B Taylor, Jno W Jones, N H Beman. Missing: Washington Taomas.

C, Capt E F Shaw, Comd'g—Wounded: Lt C C Purrish; G W Smith, L Goodrich. Missing: Geo W High smith.

D, Capt J M Galloway, Comd'g—Killed: Sgt Isaac W Hughes; W H H Barnes, J D Miner, Jno T Price. Wounded: Corp F Sales; A F Delaney, Jno C Moore, Jno Taylor, Stephen Moore, Z Barber, Jas H Smith, Wm Bay, H L P Watson, H E Baynes, B F Sparks, Albert Wall, H L Watson, W T Williams, W Watson. Missing: C T Grogan, Jonas Grogan, A J Odle, Levi Barnes.

E, Capt T W Harriss, Comd'g—Killed: H C Aldred. Wounded: Capt T W Harriss, Lts A P Gilbert and Jos Tyser, Sgt J B Stadman, Corp W C Mann; Geo W Harriss, Jas W Norwood, E D Mann, W J McIntosh, C M Poe, H C Farrell, R H Atwater, Jas Penny, W H Burt, Jno W Siler, S H Dickens.

F, Capt J R Erwin, Comd'g—Killed: W L Miller, G L Bigham, W S Prather. Wounded: Lt O L Gibson, R A Davidson, R D Kerr, R Tredewick, Worth McDonald, P B Means, C L Torrence, Corp W N Alexander. Missing: S F Ludwick.

G, Capt J B McClenahan, Comd'g—Wounded: Sgt B F Harrington, Corp V R May, Caddy Neal. Missing: D Short, J F Crutchfield, S H Long.

H, Lt Pearson, Comd'g—Wounded: Lt Jos Harrell, Corp H Bierly, Sgt F Fleming, W H Powell, L E Brook, J B Howard, J W Martin, R McClamma, F Williams, D H Dwiggins. Missing: Corp J W Shores; J B Holman, J R Kerfees, M Miner, W A Brandon, M H Boinegar.

I, Capt N P Rankin, Comd'g—Killed: Sgt C F Nance. Wounded: Lt Sam Hanner, C V Hines, J S McNeely, V C McAtee, G B Troxler.

K, Lt E B Lindsay, Comd'g—Killed: Aaron Brewer, Wm M Johnson. Wounded: Capt J E Wharton, Lt W D Wharton, Sgt J C Alsorn, Corp R Cameron, J S Neal, F H Alley, Wm Little, A T Neal, C B Askew, J H Cornelius, E C Brewer, J Cagle. Missing: W H Womack.

Lt Theophilus Holmes on duty with the Reg't was killed.

GEO J. MOORE, Lt and Act'g Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fifty-First N C T. from June 21 to 23d, inclusive.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col H McKethan.

Co A—Wounded: J R Brothers. Missing: L Aston, M E Dickson.

B—Wounded: M Watters. Missing: J Sanderson, R Tucker, A J Smith.

C—Wounded: Ellen Price, J Price—since died, T F Dail, R H Merritt, C M Wade. Missing: L R Mathis, W Jones.

D—Killed: H Dallas, R Graham. Wounded: Sgt W R Boon, W Malone, N D White, D A McGougan, N M White, W J Humphrey, J A McDonald. Missing: Corpl D Carlile, A J Shaw, J J Shaw, R A Rozier, W H Scott.

E—Killed: Corpl O Thompson, W A Thompson, H W Inman. Wounded: Lt J P Pitman, Sgt G W Moore, W Prevatt, J L Bullock. Missing: Lt F F Floyd, Sgt R H Moore, B Grimsley, W Gregory.

F—Wounded: D Alphin. Missing: Corpl B J Hays, H L Baxley.

G—Killed: Corpl E P Hinson. Wounded: J Ellis, F Gaskill slight, J G Hall, S Knowles, Marcy Merritt, J N Register, Sgt M King. Missing: Lt B A Gowan, M Blanton.

H—Killed: D V Flinn. Wounded: Lt J A Meares, A Vause, Sgt N A Mauldby, R Long. Missing: Sgt G M Brown, D Burney, L H Butler.

I—Killed: Corpl H J Daughtry, W T Ledbetter. Wounded: W H Adams, J E Phillips, H J Bain, S McD Barefoot slight, W N Raiford severe, Corpl W J Bles. Missing: D J Culbreth.

K—Wounded: Corpl J W Layton, A A McKethan jr, J Bain. Missing: W R Jordan, L Jackson.

Recapitulation—Killed 9, wounded 40, missing 26.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Company K, Forty-Fourth N C T. Kirkland's Brigade.

Battle of Whilderness, May 5.—Wounded: J W Hedgepeth, head; Jno Baker, finger; Calvin Wood, finger slight. Missing: Sam'l Harriss, supposed killed.

May 10, near Spottsylvania C H.—Wounded: George Merritt, right breast; Raffin Griffin, head; Rufus Woodlief, back; Sgt R H Stack, thumb; Lt W P Oldham, left thigh slight—returned to duty.

Near Hanover Junction, May 23.—Wounded: Benj L Watkins, thigh—on skirmish.

Near Atlee's Station, May 29.—Wounded: W J Hight, foot—accidental.

Bethesda Church, June 2.—Killed: Jas M Gilliam—on skirmish. Wounded: J C Wood, shoulder; Phillip Lanier, thigh; June 3, Lt W P Oldham, head.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 23, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing the deep anxiety felt by persons at home, for their friends in the army, I adopt your paper as a medium of communicating, briefly, with the friends of the "Cumberland Plough Boys."

Without giving any detailed account of our operations, which is neither necessary nor proper, it suffices to say, that we reached this place last Thursday (16th) and have been under fire about half the time since, but with only slight loss. D J Godwin was wounded slightly on the 16th and Charlie W Gainey was killed the 18th inst. Charlie was a good boy and brave soldier, and endeared himself to all by his amiable and gentle disposition.

Our boys, notwithstanding the hard service of the last two months, are in the best of spirits, and anxious for the enemy to advance; confident, when they do come, that they can prove themselves worthy sons of their good old mother. We are getting excellent rations now. Besides plenty of meat and bread of good quality we get full rations of sugar and coffee, which, you may be assured, is very acceptable at any time and particularly so now. Let our friends at home rest assured, that we are all right, and ready to give the enemy convincing evidence that "Tar Heels" do not intend to be subjugated.

A PLOUGH BOY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Charlie C Roberts was killed on the 5th May, while nobly fighting for his country, in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of Co H, 26th Reg't N C T.

Farewell, dear Charlie, you have left us, and have gone to join your brave comrades who have fallen before you, to sing Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Then mourn not, dearest sister and friends, you are only parted for awhile; love and serve the God he loved, and by and by you will meet him on Jordan's happy shore to part no more.

"Victorious his fall, for he rose as he fell,
With Jesus, his Maker, in glory to dwell;
He hath passed o'er the stream, and has reached the bright coast,
For he fell like a martyr, he died at his post."

July 9, 1864. COUSIN MOSES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Hospital in Virginia, recently, Serg't N Foster, of Co E, 26th N C T. He was a good and patriotic soldier, beloved by all who knew him. He came out at the commencement of the war, participated in many hard fought battles, received a severe wound in the battle of Gettysburg, was a prisoner at David's Island. He leaves a wife, father and mother, to mourn his loss. We deeply sympathize with them. BOOK.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Again doth ye veritable "Long Grabs" intrude his royal ugliness among ye "rebels." As opportunity may present I will endeavor to give you whatever of interest may transpire around me. I presume people do not expect me to write continually, and consequently I suppose no apology is necessary for my negligence for some months past. In fact, it is just exactly nobody's business where I have been or what I have been doing; but if the folks must know, I will tell them. I have been on "detached duty," mostly at "Fort Ransom." Details of this kind are seldom allowed, because very few of the applicants are found to be sufficiently competent and qualified for the duties. Should any arrogant "rebel" make a disparaging reflection about this special detail, he may consider himself challenged. Suffice it to say, that "Long Grabs" has turned up all right again, and in a heavy game that has just been played he has taken the "odd trick" with the ace of trumps, and "honors are easy"—as it is written, "you had as well try to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes as to stop "Long Grabs, in his course." Your attention will be called to other points of the text again.

There has been no fighting of consequence around here for the past several days. The sharpshooters and skirmishers of both armies keep up a pretty regular fire. There is constant danger in exposing yourself above the breastworks. The minies go whizzing by your head and hit up "*spat* against a tree, like a blind June bug, only more so." The yanks are about two miles from the Eastern limits of the town, and the breastworks of the two armies are from a quarter to a half mile apart. The enemy can shell all portions of the city with their long range cannon, though the city has not been damaged much yet by shell and shot and but few persons have been hurt. It is all humbug about a few days shelling being sufficient to knock a city all to pieces. Nearly all the citizens in the Eastern part of the town have moved further back, and most of the population seem to have gone away to a safer place. Very little business is going on. It is hard to get a loaf of bread and more difficult to get a mint julep.

The yankees use mortars in throwing shells at our troops. The mortar, you know, is a very short cannon, swinging on pivots, and can shoot straight up or nearly so. The shells are thrown nearly perpendicular, and fall over by a gentle curve in the vicinity of our breastworks and camps. It is very seldom that these shell do much damage, though they are pretty certain to burst after falling.

It is understood in the 25th N. C. Reg't, that as soon as a shell falls in the entrenchments among the Reg't, the nearest man is to seize it quickly and throw it over the breastwork. This has been done in several instances by members of this Reg't and other Troops also. The danger of such experiments can be imagined when it is known that the shell explodes as it hits the ground or a few seconds after.

The drought and heat here have become almost intolerable—all vegetation is suffering and dying for want of rain. It is very hard now to get garden vegetables, berries, &c —usually so plentiful in this country at this season. But there is one luxury that is abundant and cheap, and that is ice. The rations are not so plentiful just now as heretofore, though a soldier can live comfortably with them. A man gets a day one pound of corn meal, a third of a pound of bacon, some coffee, peas and rice. I think there is a good supply of forage on hand, though grazing is very inferior on account of the dry weather. Two or three good showers is all that is necessary for the clover fields to "turn over a new leaf" and enable our jaded teams and prancing chargers to be led "through the green pastures and beside the still waters."

Our losses in this summer's campaign are much smaller than many have supposed. We have lost more in prisoners than I had supposed. From 100 to 500 of convalescent and slightly wounded soldiers return to their commands from the hospitals at Richmond every day. There is but very little serious sickness in our army here now.

It is the universal opinion that Grant cannot in his present condition drive us from any portion of our breastworks. It is probable he will await reinforcements from the new levies before he attempts much more.

We have had no mail nor papers from N. C. in some time, as mail communication has been suspended. This is very anhoying to the soldiers as it is their greatest pleasure among all their hardships to communicate with their friends and get North Carolina news. Freight trains come through with supplies, and it would be a great favor to the soldiers here if some arrangement would be made at Raleigh or Weldon with some Railroad man or suitable person to forward letters and papers by any sufficient and reliable communication that might exist. It would be a great relief if this could be done once or twice a week when yankee raids interrupt our regular communication. Similar raids may be expected in future, and it is to be hoped that our friends at home will provide against our isolation again.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, July 14.

Messrs. Editors: The lines around Petersburg are quiet and things appear to be much the same. I have heard of a cavalry fight or skirmish towards our right in the neighborhood of the Weldon Rail Road, but am unable to give any particulars. It seems a well ascertained fact now that Grant has sent away some troops from here, and probably to Washington.

I suppose politics rages in North Carolina. There is not much feeling on the subject in the army; some quartermasters and others occupying the rear indulge in very earnest political discussions, but the great mass of the soldiers at the front express but little interest. They keep a sharper lookout for Grant.

I send you an account of casualties in some of the companies of Ransom's Brigade from your section, and will again send you similar information as to Kirkland's Brigade and other N. C. Troops. The present account refers to Co. C, Capt. Blue, from Moore, and Co. D, Capt. Petty, from Chatham, both of the 35th Reg't, since they came to Va. some two months ago.

Ransom's Brigade was in Hoke's division in Eastern Carolina and was called away from the gates of Newbern to Petersburg early in May, and from the 12th to the 20th of that month was engaged in several severe actions around Drewry's Bluff and on the South Side. About the 5th of June it moved across the James to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy, where it remained a few days and returned to the vicinity of Chafin's and Drewry's Bluff, and then to the fortifications east of Petersburg near the City Point & Norfolk Rail Roads, where it was engaged in heavy fighting on the 17th of June. Since then it has occupied nearly the same position, and has been exposed to occasional skirmishing. For sometime past the Brigade has been in Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division, recently the commander of a Tennessee Brigade. Ransom's Brigade has lost very heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Company C, Thirty-Fifth N C Reg't.

Lt. N B Kelly wounded in right leg, 16th May—amputated, died at Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, June 8
Lt Malcom Ray, wounded right leg same time and place—erysipelas died same hospital about last of May. Both buried there. Sergt John A Patterson killed instantly, same battle, minnie ball through breast. Also killed, same, John A G Johnson, minnie in head. Also killed, Nathaniel Morris, shot in head. Duncan C McDonald was killed the day before (12th May) on way to Drewry's Bluff; ball through right hip. In the action near Bermuda Hundred, May 20th, Archy Johnson shot through breast and arm, died at Winder Hospital last of May. Daniel Hales shot through knee, severe, now at Winder Hospital. George W Stobbit wounded severe in left shoulder, still in Winder Hospital. John C Ferguson flesh wound in thigh; Henry C Goings flesh wound in thigh; Daniel Cameron a missing. Battle around Petersburg, June 17: Garrett Thompson killed by cannon ball in the morning. At night, in charge to retake the works formerly occupied by Wise's and other troops. Richard Bean was killed, minnie ball; Solomon N Cole shot in breast, now at Fair Ground Hospital, Petersburg; Malcom A McNeill badly wounded in knee, since died at Confederate Hospital, Petersburg. Noah B Jackson slight wound in breast; W H H Fry bad wound in hand; John W McCaskill wound slight in head. All three in hospital at Kittrell's. Corpl Alex Cameron wounded in shoulder, at hospital, Petersburg; B Stricklin slight wound in foot on 17th June, now at Kittrell's; George A Wadsworth wound in head about 21st June, died at Fair Ground hospital, Petersburg, about 6th July; Hugh Moore wounded in hand about last of June, at hospital Richmond; Wm Shields flesh wound in thigh, 7th July, now at hospital, Petersburg.

Captured and missing: In fight of night of 17th June, Capt E McN Blue, Lt W T Jones, Ord'ly Sergt D A Blue, Sergt Neill Hannon and John W Black, Corpls Hugh M McDonald and Archd Ray, privates Angus Ferguson, Danl P McDonald, John McDonald, John McArthur, N A Patterson, John Smith, James Stewart, Gilbert Thompson and Rufus Wallace. Jacob Goodman wounded in side and missing. Some think Lt Jones was unhurt, others think differently. Capt Blue, Lt Avant of Co D, and Capt Dixon of Co H, were heard from at City Point and all well. I must put off further details at present. Truly, LONG GRABS.

Later from the North.—PETERSBURG, July 13.—Northern dates to the 15th and 16th have been received.

Dispatches from Nashville say that since Johnston's retreat from Kennesaw Mountain Sherman has picked up 3,000 prisoners.

The Washington Chronicle of the 16th says, editorially, that it is now safe to say there were periods between Saturday night and Monday morning when the rebels might have dashed into Washington and effected its capture if not occupation. The Chronicle also says the rebels seem flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, and that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment.

The Chronicle says, editorially, that Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochie, and that Johnston is inside the fortifications at Atlanta. It also says that it is not probable that Johnston, who failed to arrest Sherman in his fortified mountain stronghold, will be able to detain him long before the town, in an open country, accessible to approaches on all sides. The Chronicle says the danger is that Johnston will give up the place in despair and destroy such of his munitions and supplies as cannot be removed, and retreat farther to the Southwest in the direction of Augusta or Savannah. It says that probably Sherman will anticipate any movement of the kind and cut off every facility of retreat by the destruction of railroads.

Gold is quoted at 250.

* *The Confederate "Raiders" safe on this side of the Potomac.*—RICHMOND, July 18.—An official dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that the Confederate forces which appeared in front of Washington Tuesday, recrossed the Potomac on the 14th, bringing off everything safely and in good order. Our loss was slight.

A New Commander for the Army of Tennessee.—RICHMOND, July 18.—Gen. Johnston was relieved to-day from the command of the army of Tennessee, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place.

A New Secretary of the Treasury.—RICHMOND, July 18.—G. A. Trenholm has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury and the oath of office was administered to-day.

Serious Railroad Accident.—We are pained to learn that a collision took place on Sunday last between a passenger and freight train on the North Carolina railroad, about two miles this side of High Point, in consequence of which one person, a lady, of Chatham county, was killed, and seven other persons injured, several quite severely. The accident, we understand, was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the conductor of the passenger train, who had stopped the train to get his hat that he had lost. The conductor we learn took to the woods after the accident, in order to escape the vengeance of the passengers.

Raleigh Confederate.

The Crops.—We see gentlemen from almost all parts of the country in the run of a week. As to the crops, we hear but one opinion. Rye and wheat, which promised nothing during the long, cold, protracted spring, will now yield nearly, if not quite an average crop. Corn is a week or ten days behind, but it is said to be unusually and unprecedentedly fine and promising. And notwithstanding the want of laborers, and the extreme difficulty of procuring food for plow horses, the crop is now well nigh made, and promises to exceed in quantity anything of the kind for many years. As to oats, the crop is emphatically fine. Add to all this the fact, that we are getting well into the *garden "sass" crap*, and our friends abroad will see that we are fast escaping from the absolute want that has surrounded us, into a season of superabundance.—*Henderson Times.*

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by address-
T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.
july 2. 4t *3rd

Moore Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1864.

George S. Cole, Adm'r, vs. Mary Muse, et al.

ON motion it is ordered, that Mary Muse is appointed Guardian for Samuel T. Muse, Mary Ann Muse, David Muse and Eli J. Muse.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Muse has arrived at the age of majority, and further, that he is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the 1st Monday in Feb'y 1864. Issued June 30, 1864.

47-6w] J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864.

M. D. Temples, Adm'r of Allen Temples, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of said Allen Temples

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples, and the Heirs of Alfred Temples, are non residents of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples and the Heirs at Law of Alfred Temples, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday in May 1864.

Issued the 28th June 1864.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.
By Wm. F. FORBES, D. C.